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USSR, GDR, BULGARIAN DELEGATES ON 33D MBFR ROUND

AU271430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] The 33d round of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has ended. On this occasion, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board organized a round-table discussion in Vienna [date of round table not given] with the participation of the following officials to the Vienna talks: Valeryan Mikhaylov, leader of the USSR delegation; Ambassador Andre Wieland, leader of the GDR delegation; and ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

[Question] How do you evaluate the 33d round of the talks which has just ended?

[Valeryan Mikhaylov] These talks are not being held in a vacuum, they are not separated by some kind of wall from the present-day international situation. The Moscow declaration of the CEMA member-states, which was adopted at the recent summit session, points out that the world situation, which is already tense, is even more aggravated by the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain NATO member-countries -- these actions having opened a new and particularly dangerous phase in the nuclear arms race on the European Continent.

First-strike nuclear missiles have appeared on the territories of the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy -- countries which are participating in the Vienna negotiations. NATO is steadily increasing the so-called conventional weapons and armed forces, as well. The FRG is being increasingly involved in military preparations according to a decision of the West European Union Council, despite international agreements, and this country is being offered the opportunity to produce and deploy its own broad range offensive weapons.

All these actions are in contradiction to the Vienna negotiations and exert a negative impact on the stand of the Western countries, as well as upon the progress and future prospects of our negotiations.

As a result of all this, the just concluded round of negotiations was unproductive. The United States and NATO did not show any readiness to give a constructive answer to the comprehensive proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-states submitted to the Vienna negotiations in 1983.

I will recall the fact that these constructive proposals contain everything necessary for the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement in conformity with the mandate of the negotiations, on the basis of the principles agreed upon as early as 10 years ago regarding the mutual character and the nonviolation of the security of any of the participating countries whatsoever. These proposals make it possible to overcome the fruitless talks and discussions, as well as to mark the beginning of reducing the level of military confrontation at the center of Europe.

It became even more obvious during the present round that the proposals submitted by the NATO member-countries on 19 April 1984 disregard the essence of the socialist countries' initiatives and are not likely to solve even one of the problems causing the stagnation in the negotiations. This is how the Western participants are promoting their line of policy aimed at perpetuating, or even at further complicating the artificially created numerical problem invented by them. As in the past, they still continue to voice and intensify their claims about some sort of "lack of symmetry" in the reductions for the purpose of obtaining one-sided military advantages to the detriment of the socialist states.

This, however, is not all, there is more: The West is striving for a further intensification of the already excessively inflated control measures. The negative character of this stand also manifests itself in the fact that the Western side is trying to avoid the settlement of basic questions directly affecting the alleviation of military confrontation in central Europe, and, above all, the reduction of armaments. This is how the present stand of NATO in Vienna actually undermines the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement, and, in regard to a number of important issues, it even sets back the negotiations. In evaluating the political character of this situation, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko stressed that in order to cover this trend aimed at increasing conventional weapons, various propaganda methods are again being used. The most recent proposals submitted by the West at the Vienna negotiations merely represent a new packaging of the former stand which led the negotiations to a dead end.

Today, as in the past, the Warsaw Pact member-countries are still providing a realistic and practical opportunity to overcome the stagnation. The urgent task of consolidating the international situation, as well as the atmosphere at the Vienna negotiations, demands not fake but truly constructive efforts on both sides. There has never been a shortage of such efforts on our side and there is still no such shortage. As in the past, the ball is now in the West's court.

[Question] Nevertheless, is it possible to detect some contribution of the Western participants to the achievement of progress in the negotiations?

[Andre Wieland] A clearly negative answer should be given to this question. This is by no means surprising. It is known that the Washington NATO session held in June 1984, when the 33d round of Vienna negotiations had just begun, adopted decisions aimed at increasing the military potential of the NATO members. In view of obtaining military superiority, people within the NATO framework have been working for a long time on programs to produce conventional and nuclear armaments. The most dangerous step in this respect is the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in certain West European countries. This course of events has mostly affected central Europe; namely, the area concerning the Vienna negotiations. This is the reason for rejecting all constructive proposals on the limitation of armaments and on disarmament developed by the Soviet Union and by the other Warsaw Pact member-countries.

This general description fully conforms to the behavior of the NATO member-states at the just closed 33d round of Vienna negotiations. Instead of responding to the initiatives of the socialist countries submitted in 1983, the Western states persisted in their policy of obstruction and of creating obstacles. For example. for a long time they have stopped the progress of negotiations because of their totally unjustified nonrecognition of official data on the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states. A positive answer to the initiatives of socialist countries adopted in 1983 would be likely to settle the numerical problem in a sensible way. The NATO member-states, however, did not take advantage of this opportunity. On the contrary, they noisily claim to have found an answer in a "spirit of compromise." The essence of this "answer," however, merely implies a change in the method of counting and demands that the Western side be granted the privilege of deciding whether the data provided by the socialist countries are correct or incorrect. This actually means that the socialist countries should grant the West the right of playing judge. This can by no means be considered a serious basis for negotiations likely to produce results in conformity with the principle of equality and equal security.

Other stands expressed by the West, such as the intention that the reduction should not affect armaments, are aimed at similar goals. The refusal of reducing the air forces and of cutting down on military activities in the respective area certainly belong to this category of intentions.

In addition to this, the West is trying to push the control measures ad absurdum. Adhering to such stands, despite the sensible solutions proposed by the socialist countries, the NATO member-states are unmistakably demonstrating their lack of goodwill in regard to the progress of negotiations.

[Question] In recent months the Western participants in the negotiations have been perseveringly trying to create an impression of energetic efforts and interest. What is behind this activity?

[Lyubomir Shopov] This activity, which can frankly be called fake and fictitious, and the alleged interest of the West to achieve results in the negotiations is nothing but a striving to obtain favorable propaganda results to the advantage of the United States and NATO. Actually, the Western participants have by no means demonstrated that they are seeking mutually advantageous and mutually acceptable solutions in reducing the military potential in central Europe. This is demonstrated by the Western proposals of 19 April 1984, which have already been analyzed by the USSR and GDR delegation leaders in this round-table discussion. This question has another, extremely important aspect. In creating an impression of activity and interest by submitting propaganda proposals that are unacceptable for the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the United States and NATO are trying to divert attention from the persisting deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles and from the vast program on the increase and modernization of conventional weapons adopted by NATO, as well as to divert attention from their own intention of achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact. Naturally, their chief goal is to deceive European and worldwide public opinion, so that, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed in a recent statement, imperialism may impose its will from a position of strength.

This is why we can definitely say that a lack of political goodwill on the part of the West to achieve practical results at the negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is concealed behind the pseudoactivities of the United States and NATO recently demonstrated in Vienna.

The tense international situation, as well as the state of the Vienna negotiations urgently demand the achievement of specific decisions for the reduction of military confrontation in the center of our continent. The proposals of the socialist countries submitted in 1983 are a basis for this. It is high time for the United States and for the other NATO member-countries participating in the negotiations to think over their moral and political obligations toward the European peoples regarding the alleviation of tension and the preservation of world peace.

NEITHER USSR, NOR U.S. WANT SPACE ARMS TALKS

LD281512 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The subject of the foreign political commentary is the new Soviet-American polemic about the demilitarization of space. However, the question which remains open is: Are the two sides interested in starting talks in September, on which they have agreed in principle, or does this polemic merely serve to conceal their inability to agree on anything at all? Here is Milika Sundic.

Official Washington has again stated that the United States is preparing for talks in Vienna on the demilitarization of space. This statement followed the statement made by deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union who said that the United States' reply did not make the start of Vienna talks possible.

Moscow has been reproached for distorting the attitudes by Washington which is said to have already accepted the Soviet initiative without any preconditions. The United States, on the other hand, believes that even after the statment by the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, not all the doors to Vienna talks have been closed.

At the time when the Soviet Government launched the initiative to start talks on the demilitarization of space, the United States accepted this without hesitation but remarked that it would be difficult to talk about the demilitarization of space while leaving aside talks on the reduction in nuclear arms. This was in fact a hint at the Geneva negotiations which were broken off at the end of last year when the installation of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missile in Western Europe began. Moscow, however, reacted very sharply to such an American reply, along with repeating its well-known attitude that there could be no resumption of the Geneva negotiations as long as the United States does not give up the installation of missiles in Western Europe.

Following this, Washington accepted the Soviet demand to talk about the demilitarization of space without any conditions. But this too did not satisfy official Moscow and thus the Soviet Government demanded that the two governments should publish a joint declaration in which the two sides would bind themselves not to carry out any experiments in space while the talks in Vienna would be in progress. Let us recall that Washington also replied positively to this Soviet demand and thus it could have been rightly believed that all the obstacles along the path of beginning the Vienna talks on space had been eliminated. However, it was shown that this is not so.

The statement made yesterday by Viktor Komplektov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, confirms this. Washington has been accused of not wanting to hold negotiations on such a vital problem for mankind as halting the arms race in space weapons. Since it is not known what the controversial American reply is and since both sides maintain that they are in favor of talks on the demilitarization of space, it is difficult to say what it is all about. The impression is, in fact, that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States want to enter negotiations on the demilitarization of space. How else is one to explain the fact that speedy and positive answers come from Washington, while official Moscow continues to maintain that they are unsatisfactory? Or, how is one to understand the American counteraccussations about Moscow distorting the U.S. attitudes when the United States is said to have agreed to talk about the demilitarization of space without any conditions and to be seriously preparing for the Vienna dialogue? Both sides evidently cannot be right, except if neither wants the negotiations for who knows what reasons.

This quarrel about who is and who is not in favor of the Vienna dialogue on space will in all likelihood continue and the big question is what will happen in the end.

VIETNAMESE S&T DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU271036 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] July 27 (ATA) -- A delegation for the technical and scientific collaboration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by the vice chairman of the state Science and Technique Committee, Duong Hong Dat, arrived in our country yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the vice chairman of the Science and Technique Committee, Ramadan Garo, head of the department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli and other comrades. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in our country Hoang Quoc Tinh.

MYFTIU, SPAHIU AT TIRANA PEOPLE'S POWER SEMINAR

AU281228 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, July 28 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers organised a national seminar on the problems of the ceaseless revolutionization of the people's power in the light of Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "On the People's Power (Collection of Works)", in the capital yesterday.

The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, held the speech "The Establishment and Strict Observation of More Correct Ratios Between the Representative Organs of the State Power and the Executive Organs-Important Constitutional Principle". He pointed out that the book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "On the People's Power" reflects truthfully the heroic struggle waged by our party and people to establish and strengthen the people's power. The example of the PSR of Albania clearly confirms that only the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat leads to the strengthening of the socialist order and of the defence of the homeland, and guarantees the construction of socialist society. Comrade Manush Myftiu stressed the need for a strict observation of the correct ratios between the representative organs and the executive ones, as an indispensable condition to preserve intact the people's power and to further revolutionize the working methods and style of the people's councils.

Then the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, held the speech "The Active Participation of the Masses in Governing the Country -- Indispensable and Decisive Condition for the Presentation and Strengthening of the People's Power". He underlined among others that the participation of the masses in the elected organs of the power has constantly increased the initiative and self-action of the masses; their interest and active participation in the solution of state and social problems has been enhanced. Further on he dwelt on the strengthening of the control exerted by the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the other working people on the organs of the state power, of the state administration, on the cadres elected and appointed in them, on the process of rendering account by the deputies and advisers before the masses, etc.

Chairmen of the presidencies of the people's councils of the districts, chairmen of the executive committees and other cadres working at the base and in center discussed about the speeches.

In conclusion, the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, laid down some tasks confronting the power organs in regard to the ceaseless revolutionization of their work as important levers of the party in the socialist construction and defence of the country.

L.A. ATMOSPHERE, SPIRIT OF GAMES 'INCOMPATIBLE'

AU281406 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Let us discuss the forthcoming opening of the XIII Olympic Games. Some unknown persons have fired shots at a bus full of athletes who were returning to one of the Olympic villages in Los Angeles from their training. The Olympic Organizing Committee has not revealed from which country those athletes were. The police are investigating the case, trying to calm the public by declaring that nobody has been hurt and that the damage to the bus was not significant. Let us now hear a report by Emil Kozhukharov, Bulgarian radio correspondent to Los Angeles.

[Begin recording] I will now try to bring to you the atmopshere of the Los Angeles streets shortly before the games are to open. Banners, [words indistinct] and Olympic embelms are written on television sets, books, and various advertisements. They can be seen everywhere. What, however, can hardly be seen today is the grafitti on the walls calling on dealing with the Soviet athletes and the buttons on which texts of the same content could be read. When the visitors from abroad started to arrive, the local authorities engaged some thousands of persons and assigned them to remove the graffiti while the police forced the button vendors to stop trading. All this reaction to what is so incompatible with the Olympic Games is now useless, because the latter has already justified its purposes. On 150 posters now visible at various places in the center of the city -- please note that they were put there by the police -- one can read the following: Welcome to Los Angeles. Below the text is the signature of the city's mayor and also some other signatures supporting the local police. It was actually proved that the police were very busy during the past few days. A high-ranking official of the security department at the Olympic Organizing Committee has said that some 2,000 persons in Los Angeles suspected of unloyal intentions against the Olympic Village have been arrested. [end recording]

U.S. ALLEGATIONS ON DRUG TRAFFICKING DENOUNCED

AU271940 Sofia BTA in English 0909 GMT 27 Jul 84

["Whose Interests Does the U.S. Anti-Bulgarian Campaign Serve" -- BTA headline; by Nencho Khranov, BTA political observer]

[Text] Sofia, July 27 -- The anti-Bulgarian campaign pursued by the official circles in the United States has been given a new impetus. Now the agencies of the U.S. Congress -- the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East with the House of Representatives and the task force on international narcotics control of the Congress [sentence as received]. These important institutions of the U.S. Congress have discussed two new anti-Bulgarian draft resolutions. One of the resolutions calls on the U.S. Government to conduct a comprehensive review of United States' policies towards Bulgaria and to involve its allies in this and the other -- calls on the United Nations to convene a review conference to discuss Bulgaria's alleged violations of international customs convention fabricated in Washington and to introduce amendments in it.

Thus, after the famous amendment to the budget bill, adopted recently by the U.S. Senate, which without any motivational and factual grounding whatsoever attached the label "terroristic state" to the sovereign People's Republic of Bulgaria the slanderous attacks against our country continue. All this goes far beyond the limits of normal diplomatic relations between two states. It is an expression of the aggressive expansion of the so-called "differential approach" of the United States to the different socialist countries. Its aim is to discredit the domestic and foreign policy of socialist Bulgaria.

The fact that this campaign involves not only professional anti-communists such as Republican Senator from New York Alfonse d'Amato but also responsible representatives of Reagan's administration -- Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Mr. Richard Burt and the Acting Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration Mr. John Lawn is indicative. At the joint House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee speeches were delivered full of insolent slanders against the People's Republic of Bulgaria accusing her of "destabilizing Western societies with terroristic and other activities" and above all of illegal narcotics and weapon trafficking.

Up till now neither the senator nor the government officials have presented any concrete facts but only the trite and unfounded accusations of "participation in the attempt on the pope's life" and of sending narcotics to the United States and Western Europe.

The "Bulgarian connection" fabricated by the CIA and the other U.S. special agencies in the attempt in St. Peter's Square is now advertised to be an irrefutable fact with the sole aim in view -- to exert total pressure on the Italian legal authorities and to give this forced accusation the form of a final judgement of law. But in order to seemingly differentiate [word indistinct] this hectic precipitance the representative of the State Department plays safe by saying "We support the conduct of a comprehensive reivew of United States policy toward Bulgaria to examine all facets of our relationship. I would strongly (?support) however, that the study be delayed until such time as the Italians completed their investigation and the outcome of an eventual trial is known. By awaiting those results, we will not have interfered in the Italian juridical process."

It becomes obvious that the gentlemen are anxious "to avoid playing into Soviet and Bulgarian hands by introducing the appearnce of external pressure that could discredit the impartiality of the investigation and an eventual trial" (quotation from Mr Burt's speech). But do not these anxious efforts come a little late? After all what has been written in the monopolistic press in the U.S. and spread by the radio and television companies, after the organised campaign of the CIA agents -- Mrs Sterling and Mr. Apul Hense, after the above mentioned amendment in the budget bill adopted by the Senate and after this show at the joint House for Foreign Affairs Subcommittee? Who will believe that this total pressure on the Italian juridical process is not organised with the direct participation of the government that such "heartfelt appeals" are made. [sentence as received] By the way Mr. Burt himself stresses that Washington "has offered the fullest possible assistance to the Italian investigation and will continue to do so." This confession needs no commentary because it is well known in what direction this "assistance" is rendered.

A number of speeches made at the joint House for Foreign Affairs Subcommittee were delivered in a markedly anti-Bulgiaran and slanderous style. But could the speakers point to a single case of illegal drug trafficking in Bulgaria participated or even in which one Bulgarian citizen participated? Of course not, because such cases do not exist. But this did not stop Mr John Lawn from the Drug Enforcement Agency to twice and thrice repeat the accusation of "Bulgaria's involvement in the illegal narcotics and illicit arms trade". But even when they feel that they have overdone things, these gentlemen make a step back. They allege that until 1980 25 percent of the heroin imported in the United States came from Bulgaria. Now Bulgaria's share is only 10 percent "because many Pakistanis and Lebanese now participate in illegal narcotics trafficking thus limiting Bulgaria's share in this trade."

It is well-known that in our country the narcotics problem does not exist. The People's Republic of Bulgaria (?is situated) along the main dry land route which connects Western Europe with the Near and Middle East and is directly engaged in the struggle against illegal narcotics trafficking.

In spite of the fact that the illegal narcotics traffic passes non-stop through Bulgaria, Bulgaria is a member of the U.S. Council for Customs Cooperation and in conformity with the principles which underlie Bulgaria's foreign policy the Bulgarian customs officials do all that is in their power to limit to the minimum transit illegal narcotics trafficking via Bulgaria. The results of their work are considerable.

In the last 10 years 750 attempts to smuggle narcotics have been intercepted which amounts to 17 370 kg [figure as received] of drugs which included 212 kg of liquid hashish, 220 kg of morphine and 212 kg of heroin. This year alone 135 kg of drugs have been seized. Attempts of smuggling large amounts of drugs were intercepted on January 18 - 52.7 kg of morphine, on May 4 - 29 kg of heroin, on May 26 - 21.3 kg of heroin, on June 13 - 12 kg of heroin, on July 7 - 10 kg of heroin etc.

It may be that the directors of the present campaign have forgotten that Bulgaria was one of the first countries which in the beginning of the 70s responded to the U.S. appeal to increase the struggle against illegal narcotics trafficking and to the request of the U.S. Administration for rendering assistance.

It was in the ten years which followed 1971 that excellent cooperation was maintained between the customs authorities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and those of the United States. It resulted in the organising of the first and second international conferences on cooperation in the struggle against illegal drug trafficking which were held in Varna in 1978 and 1980. It was Mr Lee Dogoloff, President Carter's advisor on narcotics issues, who said "Bulgaria's contribution to intercepting illegal narcotics trafficking is considerable."

Mr. Jack Perry, the then U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria speaking at the second Varna conference in 1980 said: "After 'Varna-I' Bulgaria continued her considerable efforts to stop drug smugglers and increased her vigilance against transit narcotics trafficking. The cooperation between the United States and Bulgaria in the field of narcotics trafficking control is close and I am deeply convinced that this cooperation will continue". Mr. Joseph Linnemann's statement was in the same spirit: "I want to express my personal gratitude, as well as that of the State Department, to the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian customs authorities for hosting this extremely fruitful conference and for Bulgaria's involvement in the struggle against narcotics trafficking".

Many competent people working in this sphere have made similar assessments of the work of the Bulgarian Government and custom's authorities on limiting narcotics trafficking.

This is the objective truth. There has been no change in Bulgaria's policy and activities and there can not be any change, because they are not determined by the political situation. (?Even now) we are ready to cooperate constructively with the United States (?in) the struggle against illegal drug trafficking. A change has taken place but not in Bulgaria. The U.S. Administration trying to aggravate international relations in all spheres, even resorted to absurd allegations about a Bulgarian involvement in illegal trafficking. What is surprising is that U.S. [words indistinct] even congressmen believe in these irresponsible insinuations. Our amazement becomes even greater if we consider that (?it is the) United States and not Bulgaria, which is affected by drug addiction. But the fact that it was the United States which unilaterally suspended our bilateral cooperation in 1981, [words indistinct] when one bears in mind, that the only ones who can profit by the deterioration of the international cooperation are the smugglers themselves.

To all, who irresponsibly claim that there is a Bulgarian involvement in illicit trafficking, should [words indistinct] if this self-evident fact: There is not a single case, in Bulgaria, or abroad, in which a Bulgarian citizen or a Bulgarian vehicle, including the TIR [International Road Transportation] vehicles, has been involved in smuggling of narcotics.

Of course, not a single citizen of our socialist country, or a foreigner, who has come in good will to our country will believe the slanders spread about the People's Republic of Bulgaria. But, obviously, the campaign is being intended for the people across the ocean, who are daily being brain-washed with "information" in the spirit of the new-crusade against the socialist countries and in the spirit of primitive anti-communism. Thus in the distorting mirror of slander everything is being turned upside down. The country that has upgraded international terrorism to a state creed, the country that ranks first in arms trade, that is helpless to cope with the Mafia and the other criminal organizations, engaged with the narcotics trafficking on a world scale, this same country is turning into a self-proclaimed prosecutor of the socialist countries including the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The discussions in the subcommittees of the U.S. Congress, the harmful slanders against our country only serve to aggravate the East-West relations and the unattianable aim to discredit real socialism. And this serves [words indistinct] of the cold and hot war, the forces trying to upset the established strategic parity and thorugh brutal force to turn the wheel of history backwards. Such activities are carried out to freeze Bulgaro-U.S. relations.

The current anti-Bulgarian campaign eloquently proves that slander is turning into a U.S. state policy. The flow of false accusations aims at discrediting independent sovereign states which pursue a constant course for peace, international cooperation and struggle against militarism, imperialism and neocolonialism. It is precisely for this reason that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has become the target of the U.S. slanderous policy.

We want to believe that in the U.S. Congress there are enough sensible people who will not allow this supreme legislative forum to be used for aims which have nothing in common with the interests of the American people and with the development of normal relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United States.

AGCA EVIDENCE AGAINST ANTONOV 'FABRICATED'

AU271251 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 27 Jul 84

["Who Fabricated Agca's False Evidence?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA) -- "Agca has never seen the apartment of Sergey Antonov. Agca has never met Rositsa Antonova. Agca has never visited the Balkan Airways representation in Rome. These statements of paramount improtance were included in the up till now unknown chapter of prosecutor Albano's notorious "secret report", a commentary written by Sergen Nakov and published in the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper today reads. The author puts the question why Claire Sterling, the specialist in the "Bulgarian connection" who was first to disclose the content of the secret report in her article in THE NEW YORK TIMES from June 10, 1984 has neglected this chapter.

After quoting Sterling: "And Agca pointed to the location and described Sergey Antonov's apartment, its furniture, the street, the view from its window, the staircase of the building and the building opposite it", Mr Sergey Nakov asks: Where has Agca learnt of all these details since he himself admitted that he had never seen Antonov's apartment? The descriptions made by Agca are too professional, he points out and recalls that the Turkish terrorist also described with the minutest details Walesa's visit to Rome but this did not stop him from being accused of slander. This once again confirms the fact that during the investigation the main witness of the prosecution describes people whom he has never met, places which he has never seen and events which have never happened.

The idiosyncrasies of the descriptions which Agca pours outs so generously, Mr Sergey Nakov stresses, leave no doubt that they were made up by professionals in watching and following. In which sphere of the state machine these professionals work is no secret. Having in mind that it has been proved that Agca was visited by representatives of the Italian special services, it becomes quite obvious who has supplied him with information necessary to render plausibility to the invented "Bulgarian connection," the journalist points out.

BANCO AMBROSIANO LINKED TO ATTACK ON POPE

AU271835 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA) -- One billion and four hundred million dollars vanished without a trace from the bankrupt Italian Banco Ambrosiano: ergo, Pope John Paul I had to die "in mysterious circumstances", and Pope John Paul II narrowly escaped death. This is the hypothesis advanced by the journalist Mr Alfred Krispin in the latest issue of the ANTENI weekly.

The author substantiates his hypothesis by producing numerous facts about the illicit financial operations of the Banco Ambrosiano and of the Instituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR), the Vatican's bank, about the connections of these two banks with the Sicilian jobber [as received] Michele Sindona, the CIA banker for the network of the clandestine Italian Masonic lodge called "Propaganda Due", or P-2, of which all of them have been improtant links, as well as about the professed intention of the two last pontiffs "to drive the traders out of the temple".

In the view of Mr Alfred Krispin, the organisers of the attack on Pope John Paul II should be sought along the tracks leading to the obvious conspiracy involving Roberto Calvi, Licio Gelli and Paul Marcinkus.

He points out that one after the other, these leading dramatic personae in the plot have disappeared from the stage. The first of them (one time president of Banco Ambrosiano) was found hanging from a London bridge. The second one (the grand master of P-2) found it was child's play to break away from a Swiss prison and is now hiding in South America, probably in Paraguay. As to the third one (the president of the IOR), Mr A. Krispin writes: "As far as I am concerned, I will not be surprised if in foreseeable future the news came of the untimely death of the athletic giant, the most reverend American Monsignor Paul Casimir Marcinkus, 62, the causes being reported as, say, high blood pressure."

"One billion and four hundred million dollars is a serious enough motive to assassinate a pope, especially if he has committed the indiscretion to demand the traders out of the temple", Mr A. Krispin underlines. "The motive becomes even more definite, when the successor of the murdered pontiff translates into reality his predecessor's intentions and stands in the way of the involvement of Vatican's own bank, the IOR, in dubious operations. The motive turns into an inevitability when, deliberately or not, the same pope paves the way to the crash of the largest privately owned bank in Italy, Banco Ambrosiano, which in turn would brought to light the scandal with the millions vanished into the air."

The author of the ANTENI article assumes that the long-drawn Roman investigation against the Bulgarian Sergey Antonov and the frantic din about the "Bulgarian connection" in the shooting of Pope John Paul II were undertaken first and foremost in order to divert public attention from the veritable conspirators and to put it on a false scent.

"The Anti-Soviet political capital that could be made on such operation was obvious for the psychological warfare headquarters in the Western countries, and above all in the United States and they jumped at the opportuniry", writes Mr A. Krispin. He recalls that the American Administration currently in office has openly pledged (as declared by President Reagan in person) to throw communism on the ash-heap of history.

"Skeletons are rattling in the cupboard of the Italian state -- the skeletons of a network of crimes, which somebody in Rome will not or would not dare bring to light", writes in conclusion the Bulgarian journalist. "And it could be hardly otherwise, since the few bold investigators into the high quarters scandals in Italy paid with their lives for their audacity. As far as the attack on the pope is concerned, it is in the interest of some forces much stronger than the Italian jobbers or would-be politicians that the anti-Soviet myth of the "Bulgarian connection" be inflated and manipulated as long as possible.

CYPRIOT DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU291810 Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 29 Jul 84

["Bulgaria-Cyprus: For the Sake of Understanding" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, a delegation of the Democratic Party in Cyprus (DIKO), led by Mr Polivios Kolokos [spelling as received], the party's deputy secretary general, paid a one-week visit to this country.

The delegation was received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

At these meetings the guests were acquainted with Bulgaria's peaceful and constructive policies in the Balkans and in the world. Bulgaria emphasised her consistently maintained position on a just, peaceful, and durable settlement of the Cyprus question and reiterated her support to the efforts of the Government of Cyprus in this respect. The conviction was expressed that the promotion of friendly cooperation will persist in the interest of the two peoples, for the sake of peace and understanding.

PDRY STATE SECURITY OFFICIAL AL-SIYAYLI DEPARTS

AU291612 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] On 29 July Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] in Bulgaria at the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affiars, departed the country.

During his visit Salih Munassar al-Siyayli had meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, at which experiences were exchanged and issues related to strengthening and developing cooperation between the two ministries discussed.

He was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov and other officials.

OLYMPICS OPENING CEREMONY JUST HOLLYWOOD SHOW

LD292224 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles July (CTK) -- The 23rd Summer Olympic Games were opened here on Saturday, with spokesmen from most of the socialist countries absent.

The reasons of the non-participation of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and other countries are well known. The organizers failed to create conditions in which the safety of athletes from socialist countries would be guaranteed. They gave free rein to anti-Soviet and anti-communist elements which threatened to use physical violence against sportsmen from socialist states.

In the Olympic city in which six murders are committed every day, and in which there are 400 street gangs, a coalition which called itself "Ban the Soviets" began its activities. It associated more than 150 extremely reactionary groups, including the terrorist anti-Cuban group Alfa 66.

Threats were addressed also to sportsmen from Turkey, India and a number of other Asian and African countries whose national committees received threatening letters from Ku Klux Klan.

Washington has done nothing to stop these activities, and even U.S. dailies and periodicals were forced to admit that a tense anti-Soviet climate would prevail in Los Angeles, and atmosphere of confrontation in the cold war spirit, as the NATION said.

On the eve of the games, entry visas were denied by U.S. authorities to three Libyan journalists who were absurdly accused of being "terrorists". Equally arbitrary and absurd was the decision on Friday not to permit entry into the port of Long Beach, not far from Los Angeles, to two Soviet freighters, for "reasons of national security."

In the pans of U.S. political strategists, the Olympics are to become part of Reagan's election campaign, and contribute to his reelection in November. This was the reason why the President insisted that he be allowed to make a longer speech at the opening ceremony than the customary 16-word sentence declaring the games opened. He expressed regret that the International Olympic Committee turned down this propaganda move.

The move motive of the "Coca Cola Olympics" are not sporting competitions but maximums profits of the firms which spent millions to purchase the right to advertise their products.

Also the Olympic flame was not spared of commercialization. Whoever paid 3,000 dollars could carry the torch over a one-km section on U.S. soil.

The opening ceremony was ostentatious. Hollywood producer David Wolper used a cast of thousands and hundreds of musicians, but neither they nor the high cost - seven million dollars for the opening and closing ceremonies - could change the opening into anything else than just another Hollywood show.

The eagle with the fitting name "Bomber" who was to circle over the colosseum during the ceremony perished shortly before the games, as did before him - through the fault of the U.S. organizers and the Reagan administration - the main idea of the Olympic games - promotion of friendship between nations and support for world peace.

Lacks True Spirit

LD290930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 29 Jul 84

["Report" by Voclav Svoboda on XXIII Summer Olympic Games from Los Angeles -- recorded]

[Text] The XXIII Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles were ceremonially opened today. The games were opened with an official opening speech exactly 13 words long from the American President, Reagan, and this is the first time in history that the supreme representative of the United States has made use of this prerogative. Previously, for example, at the winter Olympic Games in Squaw Valley and Lake Placid, the games were opened by vice presidents.

The participation of President Reagan himself can no doubt be explained in the light of the forthcoming presidential elections and the need to boost his prestige. The whole opening ceremony was an out-and-out commercial spectacle, stagemanaged in true Hollywood style, which is an inherent part of the Los Angeles scene. The Olympic flame was lit by decathlon gold medalist Johnson, and the brilliant runner Moses then took the oath on behalf of the competitors that they would compete honestly in the spirit of the Olympic ideal.

Sports fans around the world, however, are asking themselves what value the games will have. Without the athletes of the socialist countries, whose participation was made impossible by the organizers, the games cannot be said to be an arena for world sport, because almost all the sports disciplines will have their top-ranking stars missing.

As yet, there is no sign of the true Olympic spirit at Los Angeles either, or of the possibility for contacts with sportsmen and for mutual friendly meetings among the competitors themselves. Los Angeles is a huge, sprawling city. The distances between the individual sports venues and from the main press center are considerable. Canoeing and rowing events, for example, will be staged on Lake Casitas, some 134 km away from the press center. Volleyball events mean the competitors have to travel from the Olympic Village to Long Beach, some 51 km. The modern pentathlon venue is 90 km from the center; handball, 43 km. The least distant venue is the colosseum, which is almost 3 km from the press center, and this is where the field and track events will take place, and where today's opening ceremony was performed.

If we add to all this the relatively well-organized but slow bumper-to-bumper traffic crawl, which wastes a lot of time, it is no wonder that the real Olympic atmosphere is still missing. The American organizers have stepped up security measures, but nevertheless the Los Angeles Police Department deputy chief was forced to announce that a bus full of athletes traveling from Santa Monica was fired upon by a so-far unidentified assailant. The bullet hit the front nearside door; fortunately no one was injured and so the bus contiuned its journey. The incident is being investigated, but it certainly does nothing to reassure the sportsmen. The official opening ceremony of the XXIII Summer Olympic Games is over, then, and the competitions proper get under way this evening, Central European Time.

HUSAK RETURNS 29 JULY FROM VACATION IN USSR

LD292021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, returned from the USSR today. He had been on vacation there at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

REASONS FOR OLYMPIC NONPARTICIPATION REPEATED

LD291122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0255 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles, 29 Jul (ADN) -- On Saturday evening [28 July] the XXIII Olympiad opened in Los Angeles Colosseum.

After a welcoming address by International Olympic Committee [IOC] President Juan Antonio Samaranch, U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke the opening words prescribed by the IOC. The world recordholder in the 400-meter hurdles, Edwin Moses swore the sportsmens' oath. The Olympic program covers 23 sports with 221 decisions.

The sportsmen and sportswomen of the GDR and other states are not taking part in the games. The GDR's National Olympic Committee said in its statement of 10 May that GDR athletes are not taking part because their safety, honor, and dignity were not guaranteed.

TANZANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT

Hold Talks With Krenz

LD271852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN) -- The friendly relations between the GDR and Tanzania are developing successfully. This was noted in a talk in Berlin on Friday between Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Brigadier M.M. Kimario, member of the Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Tanzanian minister of defense. M.M. Kimario is heading the Tanzanian military delegation which is currently visiting the GDR.

In the talk Egon Krenz and Brigadier Kimario discussed the international situation and the struggle of both peoples for peace, social progress, detente, and security. Egon Krenz paid tribute to the Tanzanian people's contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and independence, against apartheid and racism.

The GDR remains firm to the commitment it made in the hour of its founding to do all it can to prevent war ever emanating again from German soil, said Krenz. The people of the GDR, at the side of the people of the USSR and the other fraternal countries, are making great efforts to strengthen socialism in an all-around way and reliably to defend peace.

Visit Military Training Center

LD281754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jul (ADN) -- The Tanzanian military delegation currently staying in the GDR today visited the technical training center of the Ground Forces of the National People's Army (NVA). The delegation, led by Brigadier M. Kimario, member of the Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of defense, was welcomed by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the Ground Forces.

He showed the guests simulators, trainers, and functional and training models. As a result of the training equipment, developed particularly by innovators collectives, the hours in which combat and security equipment was in use were reduced, Colonel General Stechbart explained.

In addition, significant financial means and spare parts, energy, fuel and lubricating materials were saved.

GDR Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Fritz Streletz and the minister plenipotentiar and envoy extraordinary of the United Republic of Tanzania to the GDR, Mahmud Issa, took part in the meeting.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS FINNISH ENVIRONMENT MINISTER

LD242024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Matti Ahde, minister of the environment of the Republic of Finland, today, for a talk, which passed in an open and friendly atmosphere. Both men paid tribute to the steady development of good bilateral relations and expressed the intention to work for their expansion. Werner Krolikowski briefed his visiter on the implementation ofthe decisions of the 10th SED Congress, and the main task of integrating economic and social policy in preparation for the GDR's 35th anniversary. Both men stressed that the level and remarkable breadth of bilateral relations is a convincing example of the successful application of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. They said that the relations of mutually beneficial cooperation would be further deepened.

In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, created in particular by the siting of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, the struggle for peace and averting a nuclear holocaust is the prime task of all nations. Werner Krolikowski expounded the many initiatives undertaken by the the GDR jointly with the Soviet Union and the other socialists states in order to stop the arms race and remove the danger of a nuclear global conflagration. They agreed that it is more than ever necessary to intensify the activities aimed at securing peace, returning to detente, and to continue the international cooperation of states of different social systems for the benefit of their peoples. This would create the necessary conditions for developing and deepening cooperation in protecting the environment, something which transcends national borders.

Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water conservancy, and Mrs Ulla-Maria Tainio, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Republic of Finland in the GDR, took part in the talk.

BORDER GUARD ALLEGEDLY DENIES AID TO ILL FRG MAN

LD271737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN) -- On Friday the West Berlin BILD-ZEITUNG published by the Springer concern once again produced one of its anti-GDR rabble-rousing reports. Border guards of the GDR at the Staaken checkpoint allegedly did "not let a doctor see a dying man." It is true that the guard at the Staaken checkpoint was informed at 2133 (local) on Thursday that a man in a West Berlin bus had fallen ill and needed urgent medical attention. At 2136, 3 minutes later, a GDR German Red Cross nurse was in the bus to give first aid. Another 14 minutes later an ambulance arrived at the checkpoint and took the sick man, who had suffered his third heart attack, together with his wife and granddaughter, to the Staaken Kreis Hospital, where he received the necessary medical care. As he himself admitted, because of his great agitation the driver of the West Berlin bus accelerated to full speed while the nurse was giving first aid and drove on in the direction of West Berlin, thus causing disruption in the cross-border traffic. The BILD-ZEITUNG lying report only goes to prove that the Springer people will even try to exploit tragic human occurrences in order to pollute the political atmosphere.

OLYMPIC REPORTS PLANNED DESPITE NONPARTICIPATION

AU300945 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jul 84 p 24

[Unattributed article]

[Text] For almost 5 decades I have been lucky enough to attend 20 summer Olympic Games, the noble competition of the world's best sportsmen. Unfortunately, however, recent gatherings have been disturbed more than once by phenomena that have nothing to do with sports, thus endangering the Olympic spirit. In the current games in Los Angeles, circumstances developed in the host country that made the participation of the Soviet Union and of several socialist countries, Hungary among them, impossible.

Of course, although the current Olympics do not enjoy full participation -- with leading nations in sports, among them many with good chances of winning medals, being forced to stay behind -- and although many conditions are unusual or, for that matter, even unacceptable, for the believers in Olympic ideals, nevertheless the Olympics is an event to regard with interest. We are sorry that our athletes are not attending, and we do not wish to detract from the Los Angeles Olympics (that is why we are reporting the games) in the same way as the unjustified U.S. boycott tried to change the Moscow games. It is a great pity that, in Los Angeles, the first "winners" well before the opening ceremony have been those extremist anticommunist organizations which the U.S. Government has not shown any eagerness to control. The many hundreds of thousands of spectators, the overwhelming majority, wish to celebrate completely different winners and noble losers, because U.S. sports lovers sincerely regret, together with us, the canceled competitions.

The fact that many great competitors will be absent this time, and thus we can count on less competition, does not change the expected outstanding individual results. In the coming 2 weeks we will also pay proper attention to events at the Los Angeles Olympics as a result of our traditional love for sports and not the least as a result of our adherence to the Olympic ideals which we continue to share, thus not allowing anybody to exclude us from this beautiful movement.

I do not deny that I arrived in the United States without the usual joyful expectations but hoping for full Olympics in the not-too-distant future. I will do my best to supply objective reports on the events of the summer games. Whatever the conditions of the current Olympics, it would not be right to disregard the athletic results.

KAMPUCHEAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Kadar

LD271109 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the Kampuchean prime minister. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Chan Si held talks on bilateral relations, possibilities for developing cooperation and the international situation. The issue of contacts between MSZMP and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party was also raised. The meeting between Janos Kadar and Chan Si was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo and deputy premier.

Economic Agreement Signed

LD271849 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Here is an account of today's activities by the Kampuchean party and government delegation:

In the afternoon, at the parliament building, an agreement was signed on nonrepayable economic assistance between the two countries. According to it, this year our country will deliver medicines, textiles, medical instruments, (?amplifying) equipment, and schoolbooks to Kampuchea. The agreement was signed by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi and by Kampuchean Deputy Premier Chea Soth. Previously, the two chairmen of the Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation Committee conducted an exclusive discussion, and then there was a plenary talk.

It was established with satisfaction that there are conditions for cooperation in the manufacture of rubber products, in the processing of medicinal plants, as well as in the cultivation of soya and corn. It was said that it is important that cooperation is also achieved as soon as possible in water management and in public health.

Youth Camp Visited

LD281808 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 28 (MTI) -- The Kampuchean party and government delegation -- currently in Hungary on an official friendly visit under the leadership of Chan Si, member of the Political Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] -- visited the Csilleberc youth leader training and pioneer camp Saturday morning. The guests were accompanied by Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi, Deputy Foreign Ministe Gabor Nagy, and Lajos Karsai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Phnom Penh At the camp the Kampuchean delegation was met by Karoly Baller, leader of the pioneer city, who reported about the history and life of the camp, situated on some 137 hectares and opened this summer for the 37th time.

He said that foreign school children are regular guests of Csilleberc. At present the camp accommodates more than 1,300 children from 23 countries, and Kampuchean children hav spent their holidays in the camp on two occasions in the past.

In answer to Prime Minister Chan Si's question the leader of the camp said that apart fro the regular staff, each summer some 800-900 teachers direct the activity in the Csilleber camp, which is under the supervision of the Hungarian Pioneers' Federation.

Saturday afternoon Chan Si and the members of the Kampuchean party and government delegation went sightseeing in Budapest. The delegation visited the Hungarian national museum, the Budapest historical museum and the working class museum. At the end of the programme the guests saw Budapest's panorama from the Buda Castle.

Interviewed on Relations

LD292232 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Last week the premier of Kampuchea, a country that is emerging from one of the greatest tragedies of this century was our guest.

Our country helps the distant country in proportion to her strength. Chan Si praised relations between our countries in his interview given to Laszlo Benda:

[Benda] Chan Si, the 50-year-old prime minister of the PRK, has headed the government for 2 years; this is his first visit to Hungary during that time.

[Chan Si, speaking in vernacular with superimposed translation] First of all, allow me to express my gratitude again for my reception in Hungary and for the experiences gained here. This invitation to Hungary creates the opportunity for us to get the feeling of friendship between the two peoples and to make solidarity more tangible. Practical cooperation between our countries has reached a level unprecedented before, a level that could not have even been imagined.

This visit is taking place at a time when the situation of the two countries and two regions is taking shape in a way that nothing can hinder. Nothing can halt the assertion of our joint will. In other words, on the basis of class solidarity there is a definite opportunity for expanding our relations. This cooperation in the current, grave international situation again proves that both sides have confirmed their commitment to the joint cause: the joint cause of socialism and peace.

[Benda] What role does the aid given to your country by the countries of the socialist community play in Kampuchea?

[Chan Si] Look, the people of Kampuchea were liberated in January 1979 from the genocidal Pol Potists. This enabled a special system of relations to be established among Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam. But one must not forget that the Kampuchean people inherited a veritable pile of rubble from the Pol Pot-style regime. In order to surmount these depressing problems our country has since that time been receiving very significant aid from the USSR and from other socialist countries. Cooperation between Hungary and Kampuchea fits into this framework, which was created by the agreement signed by Comrades Heng Samrin and Janos Kadar in 1980.

The activity of the joint intergovernmental committee contributes to the development of relations between the two countries in all aspects of life. At the moment our Army, party members, and all Kampuchean workers aim to contribute to the rebirth of the country. On the fifth anniversary of our victory we could show evidence to prove that we have made significant achievements in the PRK.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN, SINGAPORE

LD262205 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 26 Jul 84

["Lajos Faluvegi Returns" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI) -- Hungarian deputy prime minister and National Planning Office president and delegation, who paid an official visit to Japan and Singapore, July 16-25, returned to Budapest Thursday. Delegation had talks with members of the Government of Japan and Singapore and leading personalities of the economic and financial life on the promotion of bilateral relations. Adam Juhasz, state secretary at the Ministry of Industry, and Otto Herkner, deputy foreign trade minister, were members of the delegation.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD281802 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 28 (MTI) -- Viktor Lobusov, first deputy of the head of the Correspondence Department of the CPSU Central Committee, led a Soviet party workers' delegation on a visit to Hungary from July 23-28, on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation met Mihaly Koram, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The Soviet guests held talks with Istvan Katona, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the CC Office, and Imre Somogyi, secretary of the Central Control Commission, and Gabor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP Budapest Committee. The delegation, which visited Gyor-Sopron Country, was informed about the experiences of the HSWP in connection with settling public reports, proposals and complaints.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF-YEAR DISCUSSED

AU270714 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 25 Jul 84 p 4

["E.P."-signed article: "Exports Exceed Imports"]

[Text] Hungary's foreign trade deficit accounted in rubles decreased considerably compared with the first half of 1983, while trade accounted in convertible currencies succeeded in achieving a surplus similar to that of last year. This is how MTI summed up the Foreign Trade Ministry's statisics for Hungary's foreign trade turnover for the first half of the current year.

Our commentator writes: When the foreign trade plans for 1984 were being prepared, the Foreign Trade Ministry counted on achieving the target of a balanced payment in turnover of ruble-accounted trade. In order to achieve this exports had to be increased faster than imports; that is, with a 7-8 percent increase in exports, imports were to remain unchanged. Well, the data for the first half-year show that the concept is feasible.

The amount of our ruble-accounted sales in the first half of 1984 exceeded by more than 11 percent the result for the same period last year, while imports equaled those of last year. Thus, the foreign trade deficit with the socialist countries was much more favorable in the first 6 months of 1984 than last year -- exactly half. This is due, first of all, to engineering exports, but, with the exception of the food industry, other branches have also increased their exports.

In turnover accounted in convertible currencies, this year's plan forecast a $7-800 million surplus. (Last year, the balance of foreign trade showed a $544 million surplus.) At the end of the first half-year, the balance shows a surplus of $260 million, which is equivalent to the result for the first half of last year.

If we analyze certain branches, it turns out that metallurgy has improved its position, and we succeeded in selling more aluminum basic material in the first half of the year. For many years metallurgy has been struggling with difficulties in sales, and in the first half of last year it sold its products at particularly low prices. Thanks to improved market conditions, both the chemicals industry and the pharmaceutical industry increased their exports, and this is true also of the sales of public road vehicles (trucks and buses). At the same time, the engineering industry and the food industry have still been lagging behind their achievements of last year.

We can not put an equal sign between the two branches, however. While the engineering industry, unfortunately, has never fulfilled its export plans during the eighties, the food industry management has increased its exports in convertible currencies year after year. Last year's weaker crop and the unfavorable world market prices, however, have halted this trend for the time being.

The achievements of foreign trade for the first half of the current year show that the set plans were realistic. In the second half of the year, however, especially in the turnover accounted in convertible currencies, we must further improve results in order to be able to achieve the $7-800 million export surplus that has been set. Peter Veress, foreign trade minister, pointedly declared in an interview a few months ago: "The Hungarian economy is now in competition with rapidly changing requirements. This is so in order that we may safeguard and keep for ourselves the possibility of choice in our decisions." The results of the first half of the year suggest that we can safeguard our chances.

RELATIONS BETWEEN BIG, SMALL ENTERPRISES REVIEWED

AU271833 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Jul 84 p 3

[Ivan Gabor article: "Small Ones"]

[Summary] In relations between monopoly organizations and individual citizens or small enterprises, there has been no litigation in cases of illegal, unjust treatment on the part of monopoly organizations because "even if we won, which is far from sure, it would still be us, the small enterprises or citizens, that would be in a disadvantaged position because the partner is in a monopoly situation." Things have changed in recent years, and many new small units have been formed by the disintegration of large trusts. These smaller enterprises, although they share the views of the large trusts, seem to "escape from the myth of size." Several years ago it was still not unusual for the head of an agricultural production trust to be keen on growth, "despite the organizational and management problems this created," because the general concept was that, in the given economic climate, "only those who are as big as possible can manage." This was so in spite of the fact that "already we had begun to say that the small- and medium-size enterprises have many advantages through their innovative readiness, flexibility, and ability to rapidly implement decisions.... But at that time the big ones were playing the leading role." Although in the past being big was definitely an advantage, in our days "being big has become more of a disadvantage from many points of view." Smaller enterprises, as well as giants which considerably increased in size in the past years, presently face difficult problems in production financing and in maintenance.... Thus, in contrast to the concept and practice of recent years, nowadays "being big is no longer a source of income in itself." As a result of the changed direction of economic policy, there are also changes in the relations between the enterprises; "for instance, the signed agreements on the supply of goods are no longer canceled only by the stronger partner but increasingly by the formerly weak partner." All he wants is "to sell his product at the largest profit possible." As a result, "the number of product-marketing agreements is gradually decreasing. This is a negative trend because it implies the appearance of 'anarchic elements' in the turnover of goods." But it can also mean that "the producers and procurers of goods ceased to use time and energy for signing contracts that nobody takes seriously anyway." There is, however, also another explanation, namely, that "among the previously or currently big enterprises, there are still many that are not yet aware of their weakness and invariably want to force their will on the 'small ones.' But this is less and less successful because relations between forces have truly become balanced."

IMPLEMENTATION OF AMNESTY ACT CONTINUES

Gorzow Proceedings

LD300722 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] More and more people are benefiting from the Amnesty Act. In Gorzow Voivodship, for example, as of today proceedings have been discontinued against 27 perpetrators of offenses of a political nature. Moreover, 180 persons have had their prison sentences rescinded, while penal proceedings have been discontinued against 190 citizens.

12,404 Released in 1st Week

LD282120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] During the first week of the Amnest Act's implementation 12,404 people have left penal establishments. All in all over 48,000 people, including over 700 sentenced for politically motivated offenses or suspected of committing such offenses, have benefited from this act in various forms.

The most numerous group of those to whom amnesty was granted are people toward whom penal procedures were discontinued.

Solidarity Leaders Freed

NC281424 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 28 (AFP) -- Three former leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union in Wroclaw southwest Poland, arrested during martial law, have been released under an official amnesty, reliable sources in Wroclaw said today.

Latest official figures, published late yesterday, indicated 39,000 people had been affected by the amnesty, in force since Monday. Of those, 10,456 people were released from detention. The official figures gave no indication of how many political prisoners had been freed.

The three Wroclaw activists were Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Piotr Bednarz and Jozef Pinior, the sources said.

Mr Frasyniuk, 31, one-time Solidarity president for Wroclaw before going underground, was given a 10-month sentence in May for allegedly insulting his prison director, in addition to his original three-year term. He was arrested in October 1982. Described as being in excellent health, Mr Frasyniuk reportedly went directly to the sanctuary of the black virgin, patron saint of Poland, on his release.

Mr Bednarz, 34, who succeeded Mr Frasyniuk as leader of the Wroclaw underground Solidarity leadership, was said to be in poor health after three operations for self-inflicted knife wounds to the stomach while in prison in May. He had been serving a four-year sentence which had been reduced to two by a July 1983 amnesty, and was suspended after his suicide bid.

Arrested one month after Mr Frasyniuk, Mr Bednarz spearheaded detainees' efforts to get political prisoner status at Barczeno prison. He and five others undertook a hunger strike to protest against alleged torture in the prison.

Mr Bednarz was said by witnesses to be staying with relatives in the Wroclaw region.

Mr Pinior, 28, also an official in the Wroclaw underground, was sentenced to two years in prison in May, after being arrested in April 1983, on charges of participation in an association of a criminal nature.

Mr Pinior was the man who withdrew 80 million zlotys (2.29 million dollars) from Solidarity's account 10 days before martial law was proclaimed on December 13, 1981, to finance underground activities in case the union were banned.

Szczecin Leader Released

NC281722 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 28 (AFP) -- Marian Jurczyk, one of the Solidarity trade union leaders who signed the August 1980 accord of Szczecin recognizing independent trade unions in Poland, was freed under a government amnesty today, reliable sources said here.

For the 49-year-old former president of the banned Solidarity union in the northern town of Szczecin, release meant the removal from his bedside in a Warsaw hospital of four prison guards.

Mr. Jurczyk was arrested in December 1981 on charges of "plotting against the state", but was transferred to hospital in May from Warsaw's Rakowiecka prison because he had heart trouble.

Mr. Jurczyk is the third of eleven opposition labor leaders imprisoned at Rakowiecka -- four from the Workers' Self Defence Committee KOR and seven from Solidarity -- to be freed since the amnesty came into effect Monday.

He indicated today that despite his failing health, he intended to continue to fight "for truth, social justice and better working conditions," which, he said, was the only way Poland could emerge from its current economic crisis.

LEADERS, OPPOSITION RESPOND TO AMNESTY ACT

Reagan Remark 'Crocodile Tears'

LD271754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Today numerous groups of citizens have benefited from the act of mercy; it is another day for implementing the Amnesty Act. Courts have applied the amnesty today with regard to almost 13,000 persons. The announcement of the amnesty in Poland is connected in the Western mass media, in statements by politicians, and official declarations of various governments with considering the policy of economic sanctions applied toward our country. The U.S. President, probably for electoral reasons, has admitted after 2 and 1/2 years of imposing restrictions on us that they are also striking a blow against the Polish nation, but that statement ought to be placed in the category of crocodile tears. The tactics of dictating conditions without taking appropriate measures is still in force in Washington. The fact that a number of developed capitalist states have broken normal trade and finance/credit relations with Poland has visibly affected the state of our economy and made it impossible for us to overcome the difficulties more quickly.

Glemp Expresses Satisfaction

LD262018 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Poland -- The Polish primate, Cardinal Glemp, has sent a letter to the Warsaw parliament on behalf of the whole Episcopate in which he expresses satisfaction over the declared amnesty. He says that this measure can create a basis for achieving internal peace and real dialogue. Apart from satisfaction, Cardinal Glemp also expressed in his letter demands concerning the freedom of conscience and unconditional amnesty involving persons who also lost the possibility of employment or studies after 13 December 1981 when the state of emergency was declared in the country.

TKK To Continue Activities

NC271625 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 27 (AFP) -- The clandestine leadership of the banned Solidarity union today vowed to continue underground activities despite an offer of amnesty from the government, the leadership -- known as TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee] -- said in a communique that reached foreign correspondents today.

The text, dated July 23, said TKK emitted "the greatest reservations" on the Amnesty Law voted Saturday by the Polish parliament. The law is expected to bring the release of most of Poland's political prisoners.

TKK, the communique said, "has decided to pursue its actions to build an independent union movement and to demand from the authorities that they respect the law."

The TKK leadership felt the government had created a "dangerous precedent" in excluding four names from the amnesty.

These are deputy leader of the underground Solidarity movement Bogdan Lis and his secretary Piotr Mieszewski, accused of high treason, and two priests, Fathers Jerzy Popieluszko and Henryk Jankowsky, accused of abusing the cloth.

Today's statement, signed by TKK leader Zbigniew Bujak and TKK regional representatives, also said some Solidarity members and sympathisers would be designated common law prisoners and refused release under the amnesty.

"Poland must become a state without political prisoners," the statement added, warning that although the amnesty created an opportunity to suppress the main source of tension, "it guarantees nothing" on union rights and freedom.

Jankowski States Uncertainty

LD281722 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] In Poland the banned trade union movement Solidarity has announced that it will continue its activity despite the government's offer last Saturday of an amnesty. Yesterday one of the imprisoned Solidarity leaders was released from prison. So far 306 political prisoners have been released. Despite that, Solidarity circles have reservations about the government's amnesty, reports (Tore Rundgren) of "The Echo" [name of program].

[(Rundgren)] It has now been a week since the Polish parliament, the Sejm, decided on an amnesty for 35,000 prisoners, of whom slightly over 600 are political prisoners. An amnesty was also promised to those people with a political and trade union background who have been in hiding from the police since December 1981 when General Jaruzelski took over power and introduced martial law in Poland. But so far none of the leading Solidarity supporters, including Zbigniew Bujak, who was the Solidarity leader in Warsaw, have given themselves up the police, and according to the information I received in Warsaw he has no plans to come out of his hiding place. He does not trust the government and the Sejm's decision on an amnesty.

What will happen to the two priests, Jerzy Popieluszko in Warsaw and Henryk Jankowski in Gdansk? Both are regarded as criticizing the regime in such harsh terms from their pulpits that Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban compared their alleged crimes to espionage, something that could lead to considerably more than 2 years' imprisonment. I met Jankowski last Wednesday in St. Bridget Church in Gdansk and he did not seem particularly concerned about a forthcoming trial. The prosecution document runs to 668 pages, he said. I think the whole bundle should be thrown into the waste-basket. No court in Poland can gag me, he said. I have always defended people who are persecuted and are unjustly treated. I shall continue to do that, both in the church and outside, Jankowski declared. To the question of what he thought of the decision to grant an amnesty, Jankowski said that he hoped that it was a first step toward a dialogue between the regime and the people about trade union organizations other than those approved by the government. Then Jankowski said:

[Begin Jankowski recording with superimposed translation in (Rundgren)'s voice] I remember what Andrzej Gwiazda said to then Deputy Premier Jabielski when Gwiazda and Lech Walesa signed the Gdansk agreement in 1980. He said this: Today we are signing the agreement, but tomorrow we may be sitting in prison. I mean that one cannot be certain that this decision on an amnesty is really honestly meant. Those who have been released may be back in prison again fairly quickly, said the special priest of the shipyard workers in Gdansk and Walesa's father confessor, Henryk Jankowski. [end recording]

Deputy Minister's Comments

LD300008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Already several thousand persons have been released under the amnesty provisions in the 1st week. First Deputy Justice Minister Tadeusz Skora gave an interview to PAP on the significance of the Amnesty Act adopted to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. He said, among other things, that the amnesty constitutes a general act of pardon. It is an event of exceptional dimensions. It is another expression of will for national accord among Poles. The majority of the community, said Tadeusz Skora, supported the general provisions of the act.

AMBASSADOR KULAGA ON AMNESTY, AID TO FARMERS

LD271809 Paris Domestic Service in French 0545 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Interview with Polish Ambassador to France Eugeniusz Kulaga by Ulysse Gosset and Michel Barthelemy; place and time not given; Kulaga's remarks in French -- recorded]

[Text] [Gosset] Good morning, Mr Ambassador. Last Sunday on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of communist Poland you decreed an amnesty which, they say, could affect some 35,000 people -- measures which have already taken effect.

Does this show the regime's wish to win over world public opinion?

[Kulaga] What stems above all from the attitude of my government is the wish to continue to develop the measures that represent our strategy. They concern the unity of all Polish people who are attached to socialist Poland, to stabilize fully the situation, and to restore a normal situation in our country -- normal from the economic and all other points of view -- and also to develop what we call the process of socialist democratization in Poland. This is the intention and the main significance of these measures taken by our government.

[Barthelemy] You know full well that your country is in a very difficult economic situation and that hopes, if there are any, must come from the East, rather than from the northeast, from the Soviet Union. At the same time you could not do without Western aid, above all U.S. and European. Beyond this amnesty one sees a certain liberalization with regard to human rights; one sees an attempt at seduction of the West. Is that not so?

[Kulaga] I would say that our attitude is not one of seduction. It is that of catalyzing the feelings of all Poles toward normalization -- in the precise meaning of the term -- of the situation in Poland. It is obvious. You have spoken about the economic difficulties that we have in Poland. We do have economic difficulties. Just as with all other problems, we want to lessen these difficulties. We can only do that through the efforts of the Polish people.

Evidently, there are external circumstances. We will normalize and improve the situation through our efforts, through Polish efforts, with the understanding and aid of our CEMA allies whom you mention and which we appreciate. Moreover, as you know we have concluded agreements with most of the European CEMA countries, including the Soviet Union. We will improve the situation with the understanding and aid of our Western partners, but we would do it even if such a situation did not occur.

[Barthelemy] Do you feel that you can appease the interplay of internal factors, that you can please the millions of Poles who 3 years ago still belonged to Solidarity and were placing great hope in Solidarity? In fact some still put their hopes in Solidarity. Do you have the impression that with this measure, that is by releasing from prison people who should not have been there at all -- and this is admitted by the regime today -- do you think that in this way you can appease the interplay of internal factors in Poland?

[Kulaga] There are several points I must answer in the question you have asked. First, do we think we can appease? We have appeased the situation; the situation is somewhat appeased. The measures we have taken, the amnesty, reflect the stabilization that has occurred and that is irreversible, something concrete, whether one likes it or not, whether this is recognized as being so in the West or not. It is a fact. This is the first question.

We have released people; we have granted amnesty to people, people who have committed offenses, not only politically motivated offenses, but we have also released common criminals. As I said, this is a new form, a new measure in the policy of national union, of democratization that we are carrying out in Poland. This form will be followed by many others, particularly by the elections to the Polish Sejm next year. This is proof of the sincerity and the consistency with which we are implementing our own promises to the Polish people; not only promises, but also our policy which, I repeat, goes toward a socialist democratization in Poland.

[Gosset] For the moment, Mr Ambassador, we would say that the amnesty has a somewhat limited character. It is true that one needs time to release 35,000 people, if only because of the paperwork involved. But one can note that among the political prisoners released and whom you estimate at 652 -- the regime officially admits having 652 political prisoners -- there are few top names for the moment. One could ask the question: How far are you going to go; will you stop at some moment?

[Kulaga] You say there are very few top names. Unless I am mistaken today is 27 July, and the amnesty is to continue until the end of August. Therefore, be patient. According to latest information, I believe that almost 3,000 people have already been pardoned and benefited from this Amnesty Act. We want this process to be a very quick one, first because we said we were going to continue it until the end of August. Second, when one speaks of 35,000 people one must be quite clear that it is only the question of the 652 people you have mentioned who are already sentenced or are under judicial inquiry for politically motivated offenses. The others are common criminals. One must not create the impression that there are tens of thousands of political prisoners. One must be very cautious about this. The 652 people we are talking about are precisely the 652 people about which the Western media, including those in France, have made such a fuss.

[Gosset] Will Mr Kuron, or Mr Michnik for that matter, be freed because, basically, according to your law, they have committed the same offenses linked with dissident views as those committed by others among the 652.

[Kulaga] Here again you spoke of offenses linked with dissident views and you spoke of the Polish regime. I would reject such terminology. We consider these to be politically motivated offenses. We have said that the Amnesty Act also makes allowance for certain people accused of very serious offenses, which in many countries are considered as absolutely punishable offenses, very reprehensible ones.

[Barthelemy] Mr Ambassador, I want to go back to economic issues. A dispatch from Warsaw informed us yesterday that the talks between the government and the Polish Episcopate on relief aid to private farmers, which the church wanted to set up with Western financial aid, were suspended until September. It is both important and a symbol, in so far as this type of enterprise represented an important first in the Eastern countries. Do you think that the situation will result in anything concrete?

[Kulaga] The situation will yield something concrete if there is anything concrete in it. I do not know if you know the contents of Mr Urban's statement in Paris when he was Polish Government spokesman. He indicated that so far the funds offered to set up this relief aid for agriculture were very modest. It is a question of tens of thousands of marks, when at one stage there was talk of billions of marks and even of dollars. As for the principle, the fundamentals of the matter, we are not against the creation of such a fund even if the fund has to be lower than expected. But there certainly have to be talks first. We have proposed a bill on the foundations needed to set up the framework for such a fund. These things are obviously important to us, but they have to be prepared thoroughly and in all seriousness.

[Barthelemy] Less important, undoubtedly, than the aid you might expect from the West [words indistinct] demands in favor of this amnesty and therefore of this magnanimous gesture made by the Warsaw regime. Have you already felt an improvement in relations with some Western countries, notably the United States? What can you expect?

[Kulaga] I would say that, as you know, we have always been opposed to linking economic and trade relations, among others, to political conditions.

We have always opposed this for many reasons, including juridical reasons. We consider this to be incompatible with many international instruments, including the GATT declaration. We have been informed of the first declarations made by the U.S. Government. I am talking about sanctions, a notion we reject, according to which certain measures, certain sanctions will be lifted, such as air links, technological and scientific exchanges, while others will remain in force, including Poland's accession to the IMF and certain loans, and also the restoration of the most-favored-nation status.

[Barthelemy] Why did the Polish sportsmen not go to Los Angeles?

[Kulaga] You are not asking us to go to Los Angeles to talk with the Americans? If you are talking about sport, we are not in Los Angeles for reasons that we have clearly indicated. We are not against the idea of the Olympic games. We are not against participation in the Olympic games. But we are opposed to the use of the Olympic games for political purposes. I would even say for diversionary purposes. This was the situation as it appeared then and as it appears now.

[Gosset] Thank you, Mr Ambassador.

PZPR EXPELS 186, DISCIPLINES 320 MEMBERS

LD271743 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The Presidium of the PZPR Central Control Commission has held its session. Chairmen of voivodship commissions from Bydgoszcz, Katowice, Radom, and Warsaw were invited to take part in the session. The adjudicating activity of the Central Control Commission at various levels during the first 6 months of this year was assessed. Those commissions examined over 3,500 cases concerning party members, including about 1,250 appeals of earlier decisions. They expelled 186 people from the PZPR and punished another 320 party members. The main reason for expulsion and punishment was the transgression of compulsory party ethical and moral norms -- conduct contrary to socialist coexistence, mismanagement, wastefulness, and transgression of professional discipline.

At the same time the commissions cleared 178 persons of charges made against them and favorably considered 427 applications to overturn previous punishments.

POLICE REMOVE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM EXHIBIT IN CHURCH

BK291636 Hong Kong AFP in English 1604 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 29 (AFP) -- Plainclothes policemen entered a Warsaw church yesterday in the middle of a service and removed photographs from an exhibition on "the other side" of life in Poland since the country adopted communism, eyewitnesses said here today. They said the incident occurred at Saint Stanislas Church in the parish of Father Jerzy Popielusko, who is the chaplain of the Warsaw Steelworks. The Polish authorities recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of the official date when a communist government first emerged in Poland.

The eyewitnesses said the policemen took notes of accompanying texts and commentaries, then removed several photographs. The mass meanwhile continued.

Father Popielusko, aged 37, is under prosecution for allegedly using his cloth for political ends. His case did not benefit from the recent amnesty, and if convicted he could be jailed for 38 years.

SIWICKI MEETS USSR, GDR ADMIRALS 21 JULY

AU291825 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Jul 84 p 5

[Report signed "(FI)": "The Minister of National Defense Has Received a Delegation From the Fraternal Fleets"]

[Text] On 21 July General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, received representatives of a delegation from the USSR Baltic Fleet that included Admiral Iwan Kapitanets, and a delegation from the GDR People's Navy with Admiral Wilhelm Ehme, who were staying in our country on a friendly visit on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the emergence of the PPR.

The meeting was participated in by the following members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense: General of Arms Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and deputy minister of national defense; and General of Brigade Edward Poradko, chief of the Internal Military Services. Representatives of the commanding staff of the PPR Navy and its commander, Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, were also present. Army General Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the Supreme Command for the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Polish Armed Forces, was also present.

The sincere and friendly talks spoke of the friendship and cooperation that links the sailors of Poland, the USSR, and the GDR. The guests stressed the exceptionally sincere atmosphere that accompanied all their visits in Poland. They also spoke of the tasks facing the fraternal Armies in the current, complex international situation.

At the end of the visit, General Florian Siwicki awarded the guests with medals that commemorate the historic oath sworn by the soldiers of the First T. Kosciuszko Infantry Division in Sielce on the Oka on 15 July 1943, the battle of Lenino, and the 40th anniversary of our Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

TWO NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- On 5 July, a State Council session was held at the Belweder Palace to examine its own work plan for the second half of 1984 and accurately define the tasks mapped out in the annual plan, as well as fix a time for them to be scrutinized. Problems connected with the commencement of the activities of the terms of office of the new people's councils were also examined. The State Council appointed Eugeniusz Wisniewski ambassador extraordinary and PPR plenipotentiary to the Somali Democratic Republic. He will perform the functions of this post along with those of PPR ambassador in the Republic of Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and the Republic of Burundi. Czeslaw Muszalski will perform this function in the Republic of Indonesia. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 84 p 1 AU]

NEW UNDER SECRETARY -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Krzysztop Gorski from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs at his own request, and has appointed Andrzej Paczos to this post. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 84 p 5 AU]

CEAUSESCU ON DEVELOPMENT, FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU300917 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

[Interview given by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to John Paul Wallich, special correspondent of the Hearst Newspaper Group on 19 July]

[Text] Question: Will you, Mr President, assess the state of the Romanian economy today and its development prospects? Related to that, could you comment on such aspects less known in Western countries such as the substantial reduction of Romania's foreign debt or its high economic growth rate, one of the highest in Europe?

Answer: This August 23 we celebrate 40 years since the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation. Forty years ago Romania was an agrarian country; its industry was underdeveloped and the war had cut its output by almost half.

Today Romania can be characterized as an industrial-agrarian country, with a developed, modernly equipped industry and an up-to-date socialist and cooperative agriculture. Romania's industrial production has grown over 100 times in 40 years. Modern branches have developed that did not exist in the past. As a matter of fact, our industry can now make modern, most complex machinery comparable with the best abroad. We may say that there is hardly a product that Romanian industry cannot make today. In agriculture, the output has grown sevenfold since 1944. National income has also risen.

Education, science, health care have developed strongly, a vast sociocultural and housing construction program has been implemented along with a development plan for cultural and scientific institutions. Any visitor to Romania may get an idea of the scope of these undertakings.

Certainly, to achieve all this we earmarked more than one third -- actually 33-34 percent -- of the national income for accumulation and development. Had we not made the effort, we would have remained in a state of backwardness. The effort we have made for development has raised the general, industrial, agrarian, and sociocultural standards of the country, has modernized it.

With this as a basis, we could permanently improve living standards, materially and spirtually. We do have a modern, general, and free education. Before the war, nearly 40 percent of the country's population was illiterate. Of course, this is a situation we have long since corrected. Ten years of education are compulsory for the entire population. More than 50 percent of the country's youth is enrolled in high schools and our higher schools fully train the personnel we need in every field. Moreover, there are about 20,000 young foreigners studying in Romanian schools.

Our modern health service can compare with the best around the world.

I have touched on the scope of housing construction. Every three and a half minutes another apartment is completed. I daresay few countries can boast such a pace of housing construction. I must tell you that there are counties where housing demands have been fully met. The average net pay of working people has grown more than eight times and the revenue from social funds has increased roughly 17 times.

Romania ranks among the world's top 10 countries in the number of calories per capita consumed. More than four times more meat is now eaten in Romania than in 1938 -- Romania's prewar peak year. Also, seven times more fish is eaten now.

The same is true for fruit. True, we have imported less tropical fruits -- I mean bananas, oranges -- but fruit and grape output in the past few years were among the highest in Romania ever.

Concerning vegetables, per capita consumption is among the highest in the world.

Therefore, everything that some newspapers write about Romania's living standards proves either lack of knowledge or ill will. To put it bluntly, no man of good faith can fail to see that our country's economic and social development, and the standard of living and civilization we have reached puts Romania among the countries that liquidated backwardness and made the people lead a modern way of life, with consumption meeting scientific standards.

As far as clothing and footwear are concerned, the present level cannot be exceeded, since 3.5-4 pairs of footwear a year are rather too much. As to clothing, one can see everywhere in our shops if there is a real shortage. On the contrary, we are concerned over the excessive stocks of such products. Therefore, in no way can one say that such items are in short supply in Romania.

About Romania's foreign debt, we have indeed managed to reduce it by some 30 percent. I must tell you that the foreign debt did not decline as a result of growing food exports and a limitation of the home consumption of such products. I can tell you that our farm exports for the past 5 years have been very small, actually they have dropped from the 1970-1975 period.

Our effort to repay the foreign debt was mainly in industry. We drastically cut imports, pursued a faster integration of production and stepped up our efforts for the development of home raw materials and energy sources. We virtually cut imports by one half.

As far back as 1981 we decided not to resort to credits in any way. We had some deals with the International Monetary Fund but I must tell you that it did not fully observe its commitments and its terms were unacceptable for further arrangements. But, apart from our agreements with the IMF, we decided not to turn to any other country for credits. One reason is the inordinately high interest rates that make credits unacceptable and that actually increase foreign debts, Romania's and other nations'.

As far as the economic growth rates are concerned, I can tell you that in the past 3 years the Romanian economy has developed at a relatively good pace. In 1981-1982, the annual rate was 2.8 percent; in 1983 it was 4.8 percent and this year we shall exceed 5 percent. If in the second part of the year things go as we planned, we may even reach a 6 percent rate.

Demonstrating the might of our economy is the completion of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, as well as the 5 percent rise in wages over 1980 levels for all classes of working people, since September 1983. Wage and pension rises are due to be completed this August 1. These rises come at a time when in many countries, even developed ones, working people's incomes have dropped significantly. So, these measures are another proof that we have tried to solve the problems of our economic development by taking action to increase the population's incomes and improve its living standard, rather than by deteriorating living conditions. Over these years, when the number of unemployed in many countries has grown appreciably, not only were jobs not axed, but 50-60 thousand new jobs were created each year.

Requirements for consumer -- food and nonfood -- products have grown over the years as the volume of services for the population has increased.

How could we do that, how will we be able to do it in the future as well? First of all, in distributing the national and social products we start from the need to ensure the living standard. In these years, we have cut our arms expenditure three times, which is subsequently not very high. The national and social product is distributed so as to reach a balance between living standards and development. Of course, the growth rate is lower, but we have not restricted the production or the consumption of industrial and food products. Somehow, we have cut general development expenditures.

Question: Can the Romanian people expect a generally higher level of consumer goods production after 1985?

Answer: This autumn the party will hold its thirteenth congress. We will soon release the guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development until 1990. In the last two years we passed a series of special programs for the development of raw materials and energy sources. We also have a program for the intensive development of agriculture. Our goal is to irrigate 60 percent of the country's arable land by 1990. You could see for yourself activities in progress in the county of Constanta, where 80 percent of the land has already been irrigated; during 1985-1986 this county's total arable area will be irrigated. The program in the field of agriculture will cost us roughly 10 billion dollars by 1990 -- and I am speaking of irrigation and land improvement works only. I quoted these figures so that you may get a picture of the scope of the activity we intend to carry on, an activity we actually started in 1983.

With this as a basis we are looking for stable crops in any weather, and therefore to better meeting food demands, in line with the self-sufficiency program. As a matter of fact, we think that the problem only concerns the structure of products, not absolute consumption which, in calories is already above international standards. In industry, the stress will be on intensive factors, on quality, performance, productivity, and, obviously, economic efficiency. It is in that way that we will ensure further growth of production and diversification of industrial consumer goods, so as to better meet the requirements of the population.

At the same time, I would like to stress that, while ensuring strong growth of the forces of production, of the national economy, we will continue to concentrate on improving the application of the principles of the new economic mechanism, of worker self-management and self-financing, generally of our socialist worker democracy providing for the wide and direct participation of working people in the administration of the economic and social life, of society as a whole. We have achieved a broad democracy in our country, superior to any western democracy. We have created a wide democratic system for the direct participation of all social categories in governing society -- from working people's councils in enterprises and other sociocultural units, through the National Councils of Working People, of farmers and intellectuals to the congresses which are held every five years and are attended by 11,000 working people. Conditions have also been provided for an organized participation of non-Communist Party members in the political life. We have an organization -- the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization -- which already numbers four million. Deputies are elected from among them.

Indeed, all the democratic organizations we have set up -- the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization included -- back the policy of socialist construction promoted by the Communist Party, which is a natural result of the policy carried on by our party and state, of the economic and social achievements I have referred to, of the policy of strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty.

The decisions made by our state are put before the broad masses of working people. The Grand National Assembly -- the highest state forum in the Socialist Republic of Romania -- as well as the other democratically elected state bodies debate and approve all the laws and resolutions we pass for the country's economic and social development, and improvement of the standards of living and civilization. However, we also attach importance to direct meetings and consultations with working people, with farmers and intellectuals; their participation in decisionmaking imparts a broader scope to our democracy. We are proud of this democracy and we wish every Western state could boast at least as much democracy as Romania does.

Question: Mr. President, how do you assess the current stage and prospects of Romanian-U.S. relations?

Answer: On the whole, Romanian-U.S. general relations can be said to develop well, though not without certain difficulties. Further progress has been made in the field of economic exchanges and we agreed to work in the next few years for their volume to hit the two-billion-dollar mark both ways. This year we will probably top the one-billion mark both ways. This year we will probably top the one-billion figure. Taking into account the development of the Romanian economy, I think we can fulfill and even overfulfill that target.

There are, however, certain problems that concern economic exchanges. One of them is, "the most-favored-nation clause", which is still an obstacle to the conclusion of long-term contracts. Even American businessmen consider it abnormal that this problem is brought up every year. Generally speaking, economic links, all interstate relations -- though I have in mind the relations between Romania and the United States -- should be governed by equality and respect for independence, with no strings attached.

Another problem is that of licenses. We could develop cooperation and set up joint enterprises in several domains if the problem of licenses stopped acting as a brake. There is an exaggerated -- and altogether groundless -- fear lest certain secrets reach Romania, and through it other countries.

As a matter of fact, I must point out that Romania itself now boasts highly developed scientific research activities and is firmly committed to the resolution of a series of high-technology problems. In fact, licenses are needed only to gain time, or to manufacture one or another product several years in advance: These problems can eventually be solved even without licenses. But then, of course, the very reason of collaboration and of joint societies disappears.

Question: Mr President, how do you assess Romania's relations with both the United States of America and the Soviet Union? Is there a change in Romania's position toward these countries as certain circles uphold?

Answer: In my opinion, Romania's relations with both the United States and the USSR can be said to be fine, naturally taking into account the social system -- which differs from that in the United States and is the same as that in the Soviet Union. We consider that Romania's policy of independence does not run counter to the development of collaboration with either the United States or the Soviet Union. The development of Romania's links with both the Soviet Union and the United States as well as with other states of the world, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage, fully meets the interests of all peoples and contributes to the cause of detente, collaboration, understanding, and peace throughout the world.

As far as Romania's ties with the United States are concerned, I should like to point out once again that their course is good and that they have longstanding traditions.

In the past, I must say the United States took a generally positive, sometimes kind, attitude towards Romania -- and I refer to the period following the First World War and even to the interwar interval, as well as to the time after the Second World War. In the 1970's Romania's relations with the United States also developed very well. As I have already told you, I consider that present-day Romanian-U.S. relations are generally positive. The circles which, for various ideological reasons, do not wish the United States' relations with this country to develop prove they know nothing of Romania's history, of Romanian people, and of the policy promoted by our party and state.

As for Romania's relations with the Soviet Union, I should like to say that in their turn they are based on old traditions, that our country and former Russia always boasted fine cooperative links. At important moments in its history Romania was assisted by Russia and then by the Soviet Union. Which, however, does not mean that several negative aspects failed to crop up; yet, all in all, they can be said to be fine links of good-neighborliness.

Romania is a socialist country -- and we have always pointed out that we attach particular importance to the development of our ties with socialist countries and, within this framework, to our relations with our neighbors, primarily the Soviet Union.

During our recent interview with a Soviet delegation, and with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, we reached fine understandings on the development of our future ties. We are interested in and we will virtually take part in the development of production units to supply Romania with a series of raw materials. We take part in investment projects under way in several developing countries and, as is natural, we also participate in projects carried out in socialist countries and neighbor countries in particular. Along the same line, we contributed -- alongside a U.S. company -- to the development of metallurgical coal in the United States. As a matter of fact, it should be pointed out that a large number of Western countries contribute to the development of certain units -- power units in particular -- in the Soviet Union.

Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact -- and we did not set ourselves to unilaterally withdraw from it. We have always insisted on the need to concomitantly dissolve the two pacts -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. We believe we should work to continually diminish the military role these pacts play, until they are dissolved.

We have taken part in a series of joint exercises within the treaty which is only natural and must be done. But we consider that we should do our utmost to dissolve military pacts and ensure that both sides renounce maneuvers and military exercises of all kinds. However, should there ever be a war Romania would fulfill its duties. We consider that everything possible should be done to prevent the outbreak of another war.

Beginning with this, Romania will continue to firmly work for the development of its relations with the Soviet Union, with socialist countries, with developing countries, with capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, regardless of social system, considering it to be in the interests of all nations of the world, international peace, and collaboration.

As we have done thus far we will continue to pay special attention to the strengthening of collaboration and cooperation with developing and non-aligned countries, which make up the majority of the states of the world and are directly interested in a policy of independence, understanding, collaboration, and peace. We are concerned over the deterioration of the developing countries' economic condition -- especially as a result of the world recession.

Romania states firmly and militates actively for the eradication of underdevelopment, the bridging of the wide gap between poor and rich countries and the establishment of a new economic order grounded on full equality and equity in interstate relations, which we consider to be a prerequisite for the faster progress of developing countries, for the removal of the effects of the economic crisis, for the ensurance of world economic stability, as well as a factor of international peace and collaboration.

Question: Mr President, you have always advocated an undelayed resumption of the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons. Do you think there is any prospect for an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles?

Answer: Before anything else, I should like to say that Romania is greatly concerned over the particularly tense international situation especially following the escalation of the arms race. We consider that, under the circumstances, the cessation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear one, the achievement of disarmament and the safeguarding of peace are fundamental questions. Nothing can be more important than doing our utmost for disarmament, for eliminating the threat of a devastating nuclear war, and for safeguarding the peoples' primary right to life, peace, and a free and dignified existence.

It is from this point of view that we see the Soviet-U.S. talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. I think that the Soviet Union has always been interested in an accord on medium-range missiles, on nuclear arms in general. It is my belief that Chairman Konstantin Chernenko and the Soviet leaders in general understand well what a nuclear war means and are ready to do their best for the elimination of this danger. That is why I take the view that action can and must be taken both by the United States and the Soviet Union so as to stop the implementation of the measures adopted at the end of 1983 and to resume their talks.

It makes no sense to continue nuclear arming now, when even in the U.S. Congress statements have been made recently showing that a nuclear war cannot be won and, thus there is no sense in waging one. What is the use of continuing this nuclear arms race now, when the United States can destroy the world more than ten times over with its present nuclear arsenal? The Soviet Union can equally destroy mankind the same times over with its nuclear weapons. Under these circumstances, do you think that approximately 200 missiles can upset the balance between the two sides? We cannot understand this logic. The world can be destroyed only once. Yet, any further stockpiling of nuclear weapons enhances the threat of war. A war between the two military pacts, between the Soviet Union and the United States would inevitably turn nuclear. Nuclear weapons can cause such destruction and damage that war could no longer be waged and life on our planet will virtually be annihilated. On this, both American and Soviet scientists are unanimous.

Indeed, nuclear weapons are different from any other weapons. Actually a situation has been created which philosophers in the past century foresaw -- namely that such weapons would be discovered that war would become impossible. And, practically speaking, we may say that nuclear weapons make war impossible. It is possible only if someone wishes to destroy mankind. Therefore, the problem to be considered by nuclear-state leaders, primarily the U.S. and Soviet ones, is how to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. That is why I think that the Soviet-U.S. talks must be resumed without delay. In many opinion, this can be done. But this would require at least that U.S. missiles should no longer be deployed and Soviet countermeasures stop being implemented. The talks must lead to an accord apt to completely eliminate these missiles. The thesis which says it would be a disadvantage for the United States to halt the siting of U.S. missiles does not hold since the talks should not last for years; an accord on the scrapping of medium-range missiles should be reached in a short period of time and eventually one should be reached on a balanced reduction of other nuclear weapons.

I think that arming must actually be stopped at the present level on both sides. During the talks the Soviets presented a series of very advanced proposals. How many missiles should be left on one side or the other? This is a question they must solve during the talks. Generally speaking, however, one should consider rather the elimination of all missiles from this continent than how many one must leave.

I wish to tell you openly: To resume the talks as U.S. missiles continue to be deployed in Europe and the Soviet Union makes its countermeasures effective would mean in fact to make the talks sponsor the development of nuclear missiles in Europe.

A decision should be made, once and for all, on the policy of arming. Armament should be frozen -- to put it as it usually is -- at the current level, and negotiations should start to reach an appropriate accord.

We consider that the other European states -- especially the NATO and Warsaw Pact ones -- must take actions and participate, in one form or another, in negotiations. As a matter of fact, missiles are located in European countries and the first victims will be European peoples. Therefore they are the most interested in an accord designed to eliminate these missiles.

It is my impression that the Netherlands best understood this and decided to postpone the deployment of missiles in view of an accord. Belgium seems to be of the same opinion. Had all the countries in the territory of which missiles started being located and countermeasures applied done the same as the Netherlands, an understanding would have been easier to reach between the Soviets and the Americans. There is alot European countries can do about the medium-range missiles. If they give up the missiles, they can help the two superpowers reach an accord sooner. In fact, the Warsaw Pact countries have already put before the NATO countries a proposal to meet and discuss these problems together.

The countries in the two blocs must participate in negotiations one way or another perhaps even in a parallel conference, which would help both sides bring thier viewpoints nearer. As a matter of fact, several proposals were made by both the Warsaw Pact countries, with the Soviet Union, and the NATO countries, with the United States, that regard nuclear missiles and other spheres of arming as well, which should be considered when general accords are discussed.

Question: Your efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issues are well known, you are highly respected and enjoy the confidence of both the Arab states and Israel. Do you have any positive suggestions apt to promote the peace process in that region?

Answer: Romania continues to firmly support a political settlement in the Middle East. In this context, the Palestinian question should be settled on the basis of self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Events in recent years have proved that a military solution is not possible. Israel's military action in Lebanon has but worsened the situation. The four countries' troops, the United States' included, achieved nothing; they only complicated the situation. One should understand that precisely these events have proved that a solution such as Israel wishes or the United States imposes is no longer possible. In the Arab world there has been a growing trend for firmer action to be taken and for asking the United States to take a more balanced stand.

Israel must not count on its military superiority. Its territory is so small that if modern military means, to say nothing of nuclear weapons, were used, the country would virtually be destroyed.

The Middle East issues can be solved only by political means, by way of negotiations which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's question according to its right to self-determination, to the achievement of Palestinian entity, including the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, and to ensuring the independence and security of all countries in that area.

Along this line, we think that greater efforts should be made and initiatives be backed which aim at calling an international conference, sponsored and supported by the United Nations, to be attended by all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, by the Soviet Union and United States of America, as well as by other countries that can positively contribute to a global political solution of problems. Romania has consistently declared for such a conference which could lead to the establishment of a lasting and just peace in that region.

We hold the view that, under the current international circumstances, everything possible should be done for the settlement of problems among states by peaceful negotiations, held in the spirit of full equality, mutual understanding, and respect, and of international peace and collaboration.

I should like to once more emphasize that Romania is firmly in favor of the cessation of all conflicts going on in various parts of the world, for the observance of each people's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference, for a policy of peace, independence, disarmament, understanding and collaboration among all states. In the future too, Romania will concentrate its efforts and closely cooperate with all peace-loving peoples, democratic and advanced forces everywhere so as to fully help a constructive resolution of the major complex problems facing mankind nowadays, the building of a better and more just world, a world free of weapons and wars, and a world of peace and collaboration among nations.

In conclusion, through your newspapers I should like to give my best wishes of progress, prosperity and peace to the friendly American people.

OPENING CEREMONY OF SUMMER OLYMPICS REPORTED

AU300716 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1900 GMT on 29 July carries a 3-minute report on the opening ceremony of the XXIII Olympic Games in Los Angeles. According to the announcer this "traditional world sports competition" is being attended by "athletes from 140 countries, including Romania." The announcer states that "to the applause of the audience, the participating teams marched past headed, according to tradition, by the Greek contingent."

He further says that during the march-past "the state flag of the Socialist Republic of Romania was born by Olympic champion Corneliu Ion" and that Romanian sportsmen will participate in track and field, gymnastics, swimming, handball, and other sports.

The radio goes on to report that after the chairmen of the IOC and of the organizing committee welcomed the participating delegations, President Ronald Reagan declared the XXIII Olympic Games open.

He concludes by saying that Rafer Johnson lit the Olympic flame, that two U.S. sportsmen took the Olympic oath on behalf of the participants, and that the sports delegations then left the stadium.

TV TO CARRY REPORT ON OLYMPIC GAMES OPENING

AU300745 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 29 July carries, in its "Sunday at 10" program, a 13-minute report on the opening of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles "10 hours ago." The report includes extensive sound recordings of the opening ceremony, including President Reagan's voice proclaiming the games open. Describing the march-past of the athletes, the announcer says: Everybody received applause, but listen to how the athletes of Romania, which did not boycott the games, were greeted, and listen to the applause given to the athletes of Yugoslavia, the host country of the winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo this year." The radio then plays recordings of the Romanian and Yugoslav teams being introduced in the stadium and of the subsequent heavy applause, drowning out the music, at these announcements. The report concludes by noting Yugoslav television will carry a report on the opening ceremony at 1335 GMT on 29 July on its first channel.

CONTINUATION OF GREEK VISA RESTRICTIONS 'ABSURD'

LD292218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 29 Jul 84

["Greek Authorities Take Half-Way Step" -- TANJUG headline; by Djordje Milosevic]

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG) -- The decision changing and somewhat easing the procedure for Yugoslavs to obtain Greek visas marks a step forward but not a full step which would mean a genuine liberalization [words indistinct]. The Greek authorities recently abolished the unacceptable practice under which Yugoslav citizens of Macedonian nationality were required to present a whole series of documents and proof of identity and descent in order to be issued Greek visas. The Greek authorities subsequently introduced as a requirement that all Yugoslavs seeking a Greek visa present their identity cards in addition to their passports.

In Yugoslavia, the identity card serves as a document of identification within the country and the latest practice introduced by the Greek authorities therefore presents a violation of international law norms. Such a practice is a hindrance to future circulation of people between two countries which successfully cooperate in various fields. It also represents a certain form of discrimination against Yugoslavs from whom no other country demands the presentation of identity cards.

Yugoslavia has an agreement on the abolition of visas with a large number of countries. Millions of foreigners who arrive in Yugoslavia are spared formalities and headaches, as are millions of Yugoslavs who visit other countries.

It is absurd that Greece is the only country, apart from Albania, which renders process of obtaining a visa so complicated for Yugoslavs. The liberalization of the visa procedure is equally in the interest of Greece and Yugoslavia and their citizens and in the interest of good neighbour and friendly cooperation, every step in this direction on the part of Athens would therefore be welcomed.

CROATIA'S LATIN CRITICIZES CHURCH LEADERS

LD272229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Summary] Podgaric, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Ivo Latin, president of the Croatian Assembly, spoke at a rally in Podgaric today. The rally was organized to mark 27 July, the anniversary of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of Croatia.

"Speaking about the measures and activities being undertaken in the country, Latin said that through increased efforts of associated labor and the entire society some very significant, albeit initial, results were achieved in the first half of this year. Industrial production rose by 5.1 percent, supplies to the economy and the population have improved, and positive results have also been achieved in agriculture and foreign tourism. All foreign obligations have been met on time."

"At the same time Latin drew attention to the continuation of unfavorable tendencies, particularly insufficient growth in exports, big price increases, manifest liquidity problems in the economy and banks, and fall in real personal income. This calls for more efforts to implement the export program and realize needed foreign exchange revenue before the end of the year. This is the main task, and to fulfil it we must mobilize all our resources.

"The president of the Croatian Assembly went on to warn of all those who are acting in opposition and who are denigrating all we have achieved so far. There are also people, Latin stressed, who cannot reconcile themselves to our freedom, independence, and the other achievements of our revolution. They plot, they try to destroy the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, to confuse ideologically some of our people and turn them away from the road they are pursuing, the only road possible, Tito's road, along which we continue to build our socialist self-managing society."

"For instance, Latin added, we have created wide opportunities for the unhindered activity of all religious communities. We cannot but mention that it is the most prominent personalities in the Catholic Church themselves who often ask questions and raise problems that take us back into the past, complicate our relations and resemble the cold war forms of confrontation that existed when diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia were broken and relations between the Catholic Church and our socialist state were extremely exacerbated."

"Their allergy to the words socialism and cohesion of our nations and nationalities reflects the illusions they cherish and their lack of political realism in assessing our present situation, but it also reflects their desire to exacerbate mutual relations."

"In Latin's opinion the politicization of the church is manifest in the efforts and attempts made by the Catholic and Serbian Orthodox Churches to identify with the nation by proclaiming themselves the authentic guardians of people's interests. This is impermissible since it offends the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities -- the greatest achievement of our revolution -- which are prerequisites for a peaceful creative life in this region and which were paid for by millions of human lives. We will never forget that, and ask them not to forget it either."

Latin concluded his speech by speaking about the further development of Yugoslavia, which should be based on its own resources.

KOSOVO SAWP ON POLITICIZATION OF RELIGIOUS PRESS

LD272140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Pristina, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- A section of the religious press is becoming increasingly politicized, and some even carry articles of hostile content. Indicative of this is the article entitled "From Kosovo to Jadovid" published in PRAVOSLAVLJE, the paper of the Serbian Orthodox Church, which stresses the need for the people to rally around the church which, in their view, represents the only organization and true force to protect the Serbian people.

The paper PREPOROD, which deals with the question of the Islamic religion, and the article in GLAS KONCILA which stresses the Vatican's attempt to turn the Catholic Church into a global world offensive, are along the same lines.

These assessments were heard at the session of the Coordinating Committee for Questions of Religion of the Kosovo SAWP Conference held today, which discussed the religious press and the activity of religious communities and associations in Kosovo. The session pointed out the growing attempts by some religious circles to increase their influence in Kosovo by rallying believers, and recently particularly the young. Rivalry among religious communities to build churches and mosques has also been observed. In this, it was stressed, they also have the support of religious circles outside Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO INTERIOR SECRETARY ON TREPCA SILVER THEFT

AU291955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 29 Jul 84

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Interview given by Mehmed Malici, Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs, to Azra Cemalovic; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Cemalovic] Thank you, Comrade Malici, for meeting our request for an interview on the theft of silver at Trepca, for the "Sunday at 10" program.

The question which imposes itself when the Trepca silver theft is discussed is whether the irredentists had their fingers in the affair?

[Malici] You see, the security service in general, and especially the state security service, are primarily interested in this question. So far, information does not indicate that any of the persons arrested participated in the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, or that they previously participated in any form of hostile activities. On the contrary, what we have to deal with is a category of crooks and criminals inclined to gain capital [words indistinct] primarily at the expense of the workers class of the Trepca combine itself.

When one talks about this, the way the press, a part of the press, manipulate it, in order to (?increase the crime), let me confirm again that we as a service are very much interested in the overall measures of the irredentists and the nationalists who (?carry out) their activities. Therefore, we had this interest and we still have it. In this specific case I can say about this group (?arrested) so far, that at the moment we have no information that they had any links with any counterrevolution, nor that the money went to finance counterrevolution.

However, the act committed is such that it is considered an act of counterrevolutionary weakening of the economic strength of our country, undermining the economic foundations of the country, and as similar other such cases, it is to be punished and treated as [words indistinct]

[Cemalovic] Among these 53 who have been arrested, is there no one who (?is known to have been) in an irredentist group or such like?

[Malici] There are none among either the irredentists or among political criminals, as we call it (?in short). They did not bother with politics at all.

[Cemalovic] Comrade Malici, one can, nevertheless, read in some commentaries and statements of some responsible leaders that irredentists nevertheless stand behind the silver thefts.

[Malici] Yes, one can find all sorts of things in the press recently (?about the silver thefts). Incorrect facts are presented, and the question is overemphasized whether the arrests are linked with the irredentists. Incorrect facts are presented, both about the quantity of silver concentrate stolen, and about the manner in which it was stolen, used, and spent [words indistinct] Interview with some responsible persons (?are invented) and their statements are wrongly interpreted. As far as I know, not one of the responsible leaders has so far made a statement that irredentists stand behind the thefts.

[Cemalovic] The silver thefts, and especially the fact that a huge sum of money is involved, have caused rumors and speculation. One of the most serious rumors is that the proceeds of the thefts financed purchases of land in Kosovo. Has the money obtained for the stolen silver been used for accelerating the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo?

[Malici] I stress that according to what we have learned so far, the service does not possess information that the money obtained for the stolen silver has been used to accelerate the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

SAWPY CONFERENCE STANCE ON STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD261809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0530 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- Over the past year SAWPY has made a significant contribution by striving throughout our society for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. The organizations, organs, and forms of activity of the Socialist Alliance developed and coordinated political activity which contributed to the creation of more favorable conditions in which the initial positive results were achieved in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Viewed as a whole, the results this year show that we have not yet achieved a satisfactory level of social and political mobilization of all the organized forces of society, working people, and citizens for overcoming inertia and resistance to the realization of the adopted policy. Particularly lacking has been a higher level of SAWP's activity in developing socialist self-management and a more effective activity of delegate assemblies and their executive organs, whose inefficiency and especially slowness in the process of consultation and agreement-seeking and various other forms of wavering have caused a serious delay in the implementation of the program of stabilization. Owing to these and other shortcomings, the economic situation is still grave and the material position of a significant section of working people and citizens is deteriorating.

The SAWP Federal Conference stresses that the tasks adopted at its session last year during the discussion on the activity of the Social Alliance in the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization continue to be topical in every way. The conference places particular stress on the importance and topicality of carrying out the tasks on higher production, productivity, income and export, and more productive employment, especially of young people, bearing in mind at the same time the constant strengthening of socialist self-managing relations.

The assessments and attitudes on the implementation of the policy of stabilization have been given in the documents of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee -- especially in the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee -- the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and the republican and provincial SAWP conferences, and other republic and provincial organs.

Proceeding from these assessments and the discussion at its own session, held on 23 July, the SAWP Federal Conference has finalized its stance on channelling the action of all organizations and organs, especially with regard to the following questions:

1. The conference judges that without a radical change in the present relations in the acquisition and distribution of income and management of social reproduction, the associated producers, as the basic economic and political factor which bears the burden of economic stabilization, will not be able to maintain a vigorous growth of production, export, and income. Owing to this, the federal conference demands that a resolute start be made in the struggle to free production from all excessive obligations and costs by means of all the necessary measures of economic policy and organized action of the workers and their delegates in the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities, self-managing organs, and sociopolitical organizations along the lines of the strategic orientation toward the constant consolidation of the material basis of self-management. To this end it is necessary:

-- to adopt by the end of the year the planned systemic solutions which will strengthen the integrity of social property and intensify the workers' direct interest in and responsibility for its rational use and effective protection and to carry out such changes in the formation and distribution of the national income as will ensure a shift in favor of the economy as early as in the course of this year;

-- to mobilize all the workers, self-management and management organs, and expert cadres in every organization of associated labor to strive to reduce material costs, especially administration and unproductive labor; to strive resolutely for the abolition of fiscal seizure of funds for work communities at all organizational levels and all associations and for the development of relations in which everybody's income will depend on the productivity of labor and rational use of the means of production;

-- to initiate special discussions and consultations in all the workers' councils and at the elections of workers in order to be able, in keeping with the Law on Associated Labor; to carry out a thorough reexamination of all the allocations for the general and joint needs and all other forms of imposing burdens on the economy;
-- to pass decisions, through delegations and delegates of the assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities and banks and especially in the councils of associated labor, which will prevent the imposition of fresh, and reduce those already existing, burdens on the economy; to return to associated labor the funds taken out of income and personal incomes if such funds exceed the agreed level.
It is indispensable to critically reexamine and rigorously limit the practice of individual self-managing interest communities of embarking at any price on nonproductive investments and impose further burden on the economy. In reducing the economy's obligations it is necessary to firmly uphold the principle that the real material possibilities of associated labor represent a framework within which social needs can be satisfied.

-- SAWP organs and organizations, as the front of the organized socialist forces and in particular the trade union organization, should encourage and coordinate activities aimed at easing the burden imposed on the economy in all environments; SAWP organs should also critically analyze and revise their own attitudes wherever and whenever they act as exponents of initiatives aimed at taking funds from the economy.

-- SAWPY is also directly responsible for the policy of introducing and channeling self-contributions and its adaption to the demands of economic stabilization; existing self-contributions and the programs based on them should be reexamined in order to establish to what extent they are in keeping with the real possibilities of the economy and citizens and how much they contribute to efforts to raise production and employment, and appropriate decisions should be taken.

-- SAWPY insists that reprogramming debts cannot be the concern of the management organs of the banks and the organs of the sociopolitical communities alone, but is primarily the concern of the organizations of associated labor, its associations, associated banks, and delegate assemblies of the sociopolitical communities, which have the duty to ensure first of all the necessary conditions for unhindered development of current production and only then the financing of development programs.

-- In all self-managing organs, organizations of associated labor, banks, and delegate assemblies it is necessary to reexamine the existing decisions on investments and call to account the organs and individuals whose decisions are not in keeping with the adopted policy and especially with the obligation that sound sources of funds must be secured for all investments and that any invested funds will be primarily channeled in the direction of development tasks with the aim of raising production, exports, and income.

-- The Socialist Alliance, as the front of the organized socialist forces, must work for the constant strengthening of political responsibility of the delegations and delegates in the assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities for the speedier and resolute carrying out of the tasks which concern the easing of the burden imposed on the economy and the strengthening of the material basis of self-management.

2. In conditions in which inflation continues to rise it is necessary to use all available economic, political, and other measures and actions to increase the responsibility of the associated producers and sociopolitical communities for carrying out the agreed price policy. To this end it is necessary, apart from the measures aimed at easing the burden on the economy and contributing to slowing down in the rise of prices:

-- to insist resolutely on the direct and consistent implementation of the already adopted measures which suppress the growth of prices above the established level by means of economic coercion, such as stopping credits to those organizations of associated labor which have raised their prices above the agreed level and by calling to account those management organs and self-managing organs of the banks which approve credits for turnover funds and reserves to organizations which do not respect the agreed policy of prices.

-- Changes must be made in the shortest possible period of time in the declaration and account of the total income and revenue and in other instruments of the economic system, the amendments and addenda to which will prevent deficit-making financing and unsecured consumption.

-- The Socialist Alliance must insist and must exert political pressure on the responsible delegate and exeuctive organs to make them finalize and adopt the agreed changes in the economic system as soon as possible. The changes which must particularly be speeded up are those in the taxation system and those concerning the adoption of measures aimed at settling the problems of exchange rate differences. In the course of all the changes and building of the economic system the activity in the organizations of associated labor and their associations must be developed much more fully than heretofore.

-- It is necessary, through the broadest social action and political involvement of workers in the processes of self-managing decisionmaking, to keep raising questions of the concrete responsibility primarily of individuals, organs, and services which propose price rises in excess of the agreed level and also of those organs which approve such proposals. In this sense it is indispensable to reexamine the decisions which have already been adopted in order to reduce the unjustifiably increased prices to their agreed level.

-- In the struggle against unjustified price rises and against speculation it is necessary to develop fully the supervisory function of the Socialist Alliance, especially of its form of activity in local communities and municipalities. In this connection it is also necessary to ensure the full activation of the consumers' councils and conferences and the more resolute involvement of the inspection organs.

-- In all municipal organizations of the Socialist Alliance and all the parts of the front, any decisions to increase the prices of communal services should be put on the agenda in order to exert pressure on the organs concerned and make them reexamine the justifiability of these increses. As a front, the Socialist Alliance must persist with demands that all the prices of communal services be restored to the agreed levels, because they represent a heavy blow to the standard of living.

-- The direct activity and influence of the Socialist Alliance in implementing the price policy should be ensured by promoting delegate relations in the communities for prices.

3. To carry out the direct tasks of the program of stabilization calls for a constant increase in income and productivity. This is the basis for halting the fall of the real personal incomes in material production and for the kind of movement of personal incomes which is motivated by production and creative labor. This is the way to create conditions in which it is possible to halt the fall in personal incomes and in the standard of living through other activities, for the entire population. This is also the safest way to build a social policy which serves socioeconomic development. To this end it is necessary:

-- To Finish, by means of intensifying the activity of all the social factors and especially the Federation of Trade Unions, the work on the agreement on the basis and criteria for the acquisition and distribution of income and personal incomes which should be based completely on productivity, the results of work, and effective utilization of social resources. The consistent adherence to this agreement must be ensured in all the organizations of associated labor.

-- An end should be put to excessive efforts to maintain work collectives which are producing at a loss. Production programs should be changed and adapted more quickly in the work collectives which operate at a loss. The work collectives in which even this fails to overcome economic difficulties should be liquidated, but under the obligation that the problems of the workers left without work will be resolved by means of productive employment.

-- The organizations of associated labor which are suffering the legal consequences for failing to meet their financial obligations on time should be directed to find a way out with their own resources or with the support of the organizations of associated labor with which they have permanent business interests and cooperation.

— Ways must be found without delay of protecting the standard of living of the threatened sections of the population by more consistently implementing the existing and introducing new social policy measures and looking for ways to implement them which will not represent a fresh burden on the economy. The sources of financing steps to protect the standard of living of the socially threatened citizens must be found in greater economies in every sphere of spending, in further taxation on incomes earned without work, budget surpluses, and surpluses in self-managing interest communities, budgetary reserves, and, where necessary, abandoning investments which can wait for better times.

The basis of the activity of the Socialist Alliance in the sphere of social policy is provided by the recommendation of the Federation Conference, the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and the Federal Executive Council on activity aimed at protecting the standard of living of certain categories of citizens, as well as by the attitudes on the same questions which were adopted by the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

4. It is indispensable to speed up the work on preparing the assembly resolutions on socioeconomic development and stepping up activities on the preparation of new medium-term plans. These planning documents should definitely place the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization on an operational footing. This will create conditions for overcoming the administrative and restrictive ways of settling economic problems and for a switch to an attacking policy of development and the further widening the sphere of economic activity and decisionmaking on the basis of self-management.

-- It is particularly important that planning documents be realistically prepared and in good time. The organizations of associated labor, economic chambers, and other associations must be most directly, constantly, and fully involved in the whole process of preparing and adopting planning documents. On this basis it is necessary to ensure the influence of associated labor in delegate assemblies on the creation of the policy of development; as a front, the Socialist Alliance and all the delegate assemblies of the sociopolitical communities and self-managing interest communities must from the very start of the process of consultations on the contents of resolutions and development plans be fully involved in their formulation and adoption. The practice of "express" adoption of resolutions and development plans must be discontinued.

All this activity in connection with the preparation and adoption of planning documents must take place in public, among working people and citizens, under their democratic supervision and along with constant efforts to achieve speedier harmony and overcome partial interests. It is indispensable that in every environment, without waiting for guidelines from above and with the maximum reliance on one's own knowledge and experience gained in the battle for stabilization so far, an approach is made to the most realistic possible assessment of development possibilities and above all of the conditions needed to achieve a higher income by means of the fullest possible utilization of the existing capacities, domestic raw materials, energy, and expert and scientific potentials.

In the organs of the republics and the provinces and the federation it will be necessary to carry out by the end of October all those changes in economic-systemic solutions which make complete the conditions of economic activity indispensable for the realization of the first stage of the stabilization program. All the conditions must be created for the timely adoption of the resolution on economy policy in 1985 and the simultaneous adoption of all the accompanying measures.

5. As the broadest sociopolitical organization and the front of the organized socialist forces, the Socialist Alliance and its organizations, organs, and forms of activity must persistently struggle for full political unity in the course of the consistent implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

All the organized forces in the Socialist Alliance must be united and resolute in every envirionment in opposing any attempts to reopen discussions on the agreed and established attitudes and solutions within the framework of the stabilization program or any attempts to deviate from the program or call in question its concepts.

The Socialist Alliance will demand the establishment of political and other forms of responsibility, including recall and dismissal, against all the exponents of resistance and opponents of the implementation of the agreed economic stabilization program, as well as against all those organs and individuals who do not carry out the tasks and meet the obligations arising from this program.

The Socialist Alliance must particularly intensify activity in the basic forms of self-management and political decisionmaking, so that the current social problems can be clarified as fully as possible and that the creativity of people can be developed still further in the course of their practical resolution through self-managing relations.

It is indispensable to make fresh efforts to raise the quality of self-managing decisionmaking in associated labor and the delegate system. Our time calls for democratic and effective self-managing decisionmaking and for the greatest degree of responsibility in the everyday implementation of the stabilization program and the necessary changes in the economic system and economic stabilization program.

The federal conference, in implementing these attitudes, will particularly address itself to speedier agreement-seeking, realization of what has been agreed, coordination of the sociopolitical activity in the federation on the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the further building of the economic system, preparation of long- and medium-term plans, and preparing encouraging and monitoring activities related to the establishment of economic policy for 1985.

The federal conference calls on all the members of SAWP, as the front of all the organized socialist forces, and all the social factors to continue to intensify their activity in all the spheres of work, self-management and political life so that these tasks can be carried out consistently.

BRIEFS

CSSR FIRM CANCELS OIL AGREEMENT -- Rijeka, 6 Jul -- The CSSR firm Kemapol has canceled the agreement on oil transportation via the Yugoslav oil pipeline. Since the oil pipeline was commissioned on 22 December 1979, the Czechoslovak partner transported merely 30,695 metric tons of crude oil. The Czechoslovaks have paid the penalty for canceling the agreement envisaged by the agreement, as well as the debt of $23 million on the basis of the agreement on oil transportation according to the principle "full price even if not used." Regrettably, these funds will not help much to stabilize the operations of the Yugoslav oil pipeline which, because of the enormous changes in the rate of exchange as well as because of the fact that only a symbolic quality of crude oil is transported by it, operates at a great loss. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7/8 Jul 84 p 10 AU]

SHALE OIL PROJECT COMMISSIONED -- Pladiste, 4 Jul (TANJUG) -- A new project for oil production from shale has been commissioned. In the first year, it should yield nearly 8,000 metric tons of oil worth 19 billion dinars. The funds for constructing this project (250 million dinars) were polled by several organizations of the Naftagas work organization. In 35 years, oil workers drilled 244 bore holes, 106 of which yielded oil and 35 natural gas. The first oil was produced in 1953 (297 metric tons). [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 84 p 1 AU]